The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. II NO. 135 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ..... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th June.	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
13th ,,	*India ..	8000	.... ..	....
20th ,,	China ..	8000	Maloja ..	12500
27th ,,	*Arbia ..	5000	.... ..	....
4th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ..	10500
11th ,,	China ..	8000	.... ..	....
18th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
25th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.... ..	....
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
8th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.... ..	....
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
22nd ,,	India ..	8000	.... ..	....
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt ..	8000
5th Sept.	Arabia ..	8000	.... ..	....
12th ,,	China ..	8000	Malwa ..	11000
19th ,,	Himalaya ..	7000	.... ..	....
26th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia ..	8000	.... ..	....
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
17th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.... ..	....
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
31st ,,	Marmora ..	10500	.... ..	....
7th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.... ..	....
21st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
28th ,,	Malwa ..	11000	.... ..	....
5th Dec.	China ..	8000	Medina ..	12500
12th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.... ..	....
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
26th ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	11400	.... ..	....

* These vessels will call at Brindisi.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Pasengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
Izuba Maru	M. Shinobe	6189	28th May	10th June
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	30th ,,	12th ,,
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	14th June	25th ,,
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	23rd ,,	4th July
Kawakura Maru	T. Hori	6126	28th ,,	10th ,,
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	5143	12th July	24th ,,
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	26th ,,	7th Aug.
Perang Maru	S. Murazumi	4965	9th Aug.	21st ,,

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ... Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwall, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyilpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS ... ived for 12 months and shorter perio... of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Calcutta....A & C	7636	....	10th June.
City of Benares....A & C	6984	....	23rd June.
City of Manchester...A&C	5551	....	30th June.
City of Colombo....B	5987	....	11th July.
City of Paris.....A & C	9239	....	18th July
City of Marseilles....A & C	8,800‡	....	25th July
City of Glasgow ....A & C	6529	....	5th Aug.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
† "City of Lahore" calls at Marseilles and Plymouth.
‡These steamers call at Port Sudan.
§ "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.
¶ Distination Barrow-in-Furness.

OUTWARD.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Marseilles or Naples about.	Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July.	10th July..	26th July.
*City of Calcutta	7636	1st Aug..	9th Aug..	24th Aug.
City of Nagpur	....	14th Aug..	22nd Aug..	6th Sept.
City of Manchester ..	5551	22nd Aug..	....	15th Sept.
†City of Marseilles ..	8800	19th Sept..	26th Sept..	11th Oct.
*City of Glasgow ..	6529	23th Sept..	6th Oct .	21st Oct.
†City of Paris.	9239	10th Oc ..	16th Oct..	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7474	22nd Oct...	30th Oct ..	14th Nov.
*City of Lahore ..	6875	28th Oct.	6th Nov..	13rd Nov.
†Trafford Hall	5121	7th Nov.	14th Nov..	2nd Dec.
City of Manchester ..	5551	5th Dec-..	....	29th Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.
¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,021	489	800
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	1737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particualrs apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
891 Agents.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 36,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien	Liaoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Dairen	(Dalney)	London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Fengtien
Hongkong		(Mukden)
Honolulu		Nagasaki
Kobe		Newchwang
		New York.
Los Angeles		(Cal. U.S.A.)

Osaka
Pekin
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo
Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box. No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time Routes.
BARPETA, 3200, Thur. 11th June, 9 a.m., Direct
LINGA, 2185, Fri. 12th June *6 a.m. Direct
*or later arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S S. "BARPETA" 3200 tons, on Thursday, the 11th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S S. "BARALA" 3,148 tons, on Thursday, the 11th June calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.
*PALAMCOTTA ... 3413 ... Thursday 11th June
†JELUNGA .....3206 „ 25th „
*PUNDUA .....3305 „ 9th July
†PENTAKOTA .....3418 „ 23rd July

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

8th June, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer,	Tonnage,	Captain.	Leave Bombay
Massilia	6091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	6124	J. L. Henderson	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C. S. Osborne R. N. R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th. Aug 1914
Massilia	6091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	6124	J. L. Henderson	23rd. Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gilbraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years. Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

FUND EXCEED £19,618,135
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,13,955

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or. T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents
Hammam St., Fort.
BOMBAY.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

to:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 162.

THE

KEYSTONE ELGIN

AMERICAN WRIST STRAP WATCH

As sold under our name and guarantee

IS	AND
WELL	IS A
JEWELLED	DOUBLE
IN	ROLLER
FIFTEEN	SAFETY
HOLES	ACTION.

THE MOST PERFECT WRIST WATCH EXTANT.

Nickel Rs. 40. Silver Rs. 47/8. Rolled Gold Rs. 60.

Less 10 % for Cash or V. P. P.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

Watchmakers & Jewellers,
BOMBAY & POONA.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50 Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50 ,,	2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, D. Merwan & Co., 24 Medow Street, Fort

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Our I. C. O. brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs.3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

SHE has enraptured a hundred million people. "She" will enrapture. "She" is divine.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE of COMMERCE—RE-OPENS on the 8th inst. New entries enrolled daily. 80, Esplanade Rd. 2847

IF a CAPITILIST with a CAPITAL of 50,000 wishes to have a good interest realised from his capital he will please apply to box No. 651, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle." 2850

BURBERRY Weatherproofs, new stock of Ladies and Gents models. Get the genuine make from the sole appointed Agents in Bombay. ASQUITH & LORD, LTD, Opposite Clock Tower. 2820a.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 332.

A HINDU GRADUATE—Strong in languages English, Persian and Gujarati, with highest referrences, can spare an hour for Private Tuition. Apply Sharp to Box No. 643, Avdt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2817.

SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING Classes re-opened. Pupils enrolled daily. Terms moderate. NATIONAL TYPEWRITING Co., 21, Church Gate Street. 2801

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

ENGLISH and AMERICAN DENTISTRY (at popular prices). Artificial Teeth fitted (on the latest methods). Permanent fillings and gold crowns Absolutely Painless Extractions. From 1 to 20 Teeth may be extracted at a sitting without the slightest feeling or pain.

DR. CARR, D.D.S.,
Dental Surgeon,
107, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
(Opposite Clock Tower.)
Late Dr. Chas. Boyes.

WANTED.

A PROFESSOR of Chemistry is required for the M. A. O. College, Aligarh. He must be a Graduate (in Honours) of a European University and will be required to prepare students for the B.Sc. and M.Sc. Examinations (in Chemistry) of Allahabad University. He may also be required to carry on tutorial work in Hostels. He will be expected to join the College on the 15th October 1914.

For other particulars apply to the PRINCIPAL M. A. O. College, Aligarh. 2083

WANTED—A EUROPEAN MECHANICAL ENGINEER 14 years Indian experience as Engineer-in-charge Engineering Works and large constructions. Also good commercial Traveller—well acquainted with people in Bombay Presidency, United Provinces and the Punjab—will be open to engagement by 15th of this month. Can undertake any work. Moderate salary, also prepared to take contracts. Apply to Box No. 644, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2819

WANTED for the South Indian Rail way School at Negapatam a fully trained (Church of England) HEAD MISTRESS, capable of teaching up to, and inclusive of, the Middle School.

2. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem with free quarters and passes over the Home line.

3. Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, must be addressed to THE PRESIDENT, South Indian Railway School, Negapatam, and must reach him not later than the 15th, June, 1914. 2089

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. A/E6.
31, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

SHE has enraptured a hundred million people. "She" will enrapture. "She" is divine.

WANTED TEACHER OF FRENCH should know, Marathi. Apply PRINCIPAL, Wilson High School. 2082

WANTED Applications for two SCHOLARSHIPS, Industry and Commerce. Apply ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM Bombay. 2083

WANTED—A head Mali, wages Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per month.—Apply with certificates to HONORARY SECRETARY, Sind Club Karachi. 2085

WANTED—one experienced teacher for Prem-Maha-Vidyalaya, Brindaban. Pay Rs. 70.—Apply with copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY, Dharma, Dehra Dun. 2086.

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for permanent service in Tonk State on Rs. 35 with free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonial to the STATE SURGEON, Tonk, Rajputana. 2070

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by Young European in a Commercial House. Speaks German fluently. Good Salesman. Willing to accept moderate salary. Apply to Box No. 527, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2603

WANTED—A lady music teacher. Must be prepared to prepare candidates for the Higher Local examination of the Trinity College of Music. Address, PRINCIPAL, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow. 2063

WANTED PERSONS to apply for FREE Particulars on American Plans. A Golden Opportunity of acquiring wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7, Bhavnagar. 393

WANTED—A GENTS and Sub Agents throughout India and Ceylon, for the Premier Livestock Insurance Co., of India and Ceylon Ltd. Large income assured. For terms and conditions, apply to Messrs. Barlow & Co., Managing Agents, 7 & 8 McLean Street, Madras. 2856

WANTED a SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Radhanpur State. Pay Rs. 35 rising on approved services to Rs. 40 p. m. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to:—

THE DEWAN, Radhanpur State. 2316

WANTED—FOR CRIPPLE a light wheelabout chair for the house, the wheels to be of the Bicycle type and rubber tyred. The Cripple to propel the chair by means of the tyred wheels at his side. Apply to Box No. 634, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2783

WANTED—An experienced Superintendent for the Lyallpur Water Works by July 1st. Salary Rs. 175 p.m., rising to Rs. 225 by annual increments of Rs. 10 per mensem. Free Bungalow.

Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to the—

PRESIDENT, MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, 2084 Lyallpur, Punjab.

WANTED—A competent energetic and graduate man for the Post of Deputy Inspector of Schools in this State, on a monthly salary of Rs. 60 p.m. Applications with testimonials of past services will be received by the

RAJA SAHIB DEO
2085 BAHADUR, Sirguja.

WANTED.—An Octroi Superintendent on Rs. 100-5-150 per month, with Rs. 15 as horse allowance, and an Asstt Octroi Superintendent on Rs. 50-2½-75 per month. None need apply who do not know Mahajani. All applications must reach the CHAIRMAN, Municipal Board, Bareilly, by June 10th. 2073

WANTED—A HEAD Clerk with experience of office work and a good command of English, and he must have passed at least the B.A., standard. Pay from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100, accoring to qualifications.—Apply with testimonials and reference to THE HOME SECRETARY, Rampur (State U. P.) 2087

WANTED—For the Khalasa College, Amritsar, a Professor with the degree of Master of Arts in English, and can teach History or Economics as another subject, or M. A. in History who can also take classes in Economics. Pay according to qualifications.—Applications with copies of testmonials to reach The HONORARY SECRETARY. 2088

WANTED from July, for Queen's A.-S. High School, Lucknow, (1) a graduate for History, Geography and English (2) a graduate for Mathematics and English, (3) a trained Intermediate, (4) a B. Sc. Starting salary Rs. 60 with prospects.—Apply to BABU BASUDEVALAL, M.A., Advocate, Kaiserbagh- Lucknow, by the 15th June, with full particulars as to age qualifications and experience. Law students need not apply. 2086

WANTED a qualified FEMALE SUB-ASSISTNT SURGEON for employment at the Plague Inspection Post at Tara Devi near Simla. The candidate selected will be given a consolidated salary up to Rs. 100 per mensem, according to qualifications and free quarters. Applications stating qualifications and age, with copies of testimonials should be sent to the Undersigned up to the 15th June, 1914.

Applications are also invited from FEMALE COMPOUNDERS for employment at Tara Devi. The candidates should state their qualifications, etc., and the pay they would accept.

C. J. BAMBER, Colonel, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.
2090

WANTED.

WANTED a Smart ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER on Salary and Commission for a first class local weekly journal. Apply "X, Y. Z." C/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2601

WANTED a MATRICULATED CLERK, Gujarati knowing, Jain Preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 645, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2821.

WANTED SUB ASSISTANT SURGEONS as Sanitary Inspectors for Baroda City. Initial salary Rs. 40—50 according to qualifications.

Apply at once to THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 2841

WANTED for the Muir Central College, Allahabad, a temporary Professor in the Provincial Educational Service, competent to teach English and Logic, on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem. Applications stating qualifications, date of birth, length of residence in the United Provinces, and nationality, with copies of testimonials (not to be returned) should be sent to The PRINCIPAL, Muir Central College, Allahabad, before the 15th June, 1914. 2081

WANTED, from 1st August, a First Assistant Master for Bishop's High School, Poona, European, resident, athletic, one with University qualifications or training preferred. Salary Rs. 150-5-175 per mensem, with board and furnished quarters. Applications, with full particulars of qualifications and experience, and copies of three recent testimonials, to be sent to the HONORARY SECRETARY. Applicants must be members of the Church of England. 2082

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and influential canvassers and representatives for raising capital on the Hindusthan Tea and Fishery, Limited—a rising tea concern—on a salary of Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 upwards per mensem. The Company has already started the work of opening a new Tea Garden on a vast area of about 4,000 acres of land and contemplates purchasing a running concern also. For particulars, please apply to THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE MANAGING AGENTS, Karimganj, Dt. Sylhet, A. B. Railway. 2572

WANTED—Applicants, men and women for teacherships in the Central Christian (Boys') Academy, Allahabad. No restrictions to post-graduate studies. Desire to work for the good of the community rather than salary should be the consideration. Term commences from 1st July 1914. Apply sharp, stating lowest salary or allowances expected.

H. DAVID,
Secretary, Christian Education Society.
6 Muir Road, Allahabad, 2084

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—ALPHONSO MANGOES, Rs. 2; Rs. 3; Rs. 4; Rs. 6 per dozen. Oranges, apples, sweet limes peaches, lichies, figs, chikoos etc. at market price. DHOBLE & CO., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2302

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
2512 Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Owner going Home.—Chestnut Aust: Gelding, "CAVALIER," 15.2 9 years. Believed sound. Trained Cavalry Charger. Perfect month and paces. Jumps well, and should make high class hunter or pigsticker. Rs. 1,200 or offers.

Smart BUGGY, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order, with set brown English Harness. Rs. 550.

Gents BICYCLE, "Sparkbrook," 3 speed 29in. frame, built to order for tall rider. Rs. 100.

Apply to LT.-COLONEL G. ELSMIE, XXth Deccan Horse, Bolarum. 2060

TO BE LET.

TO LET fully FURNISHED FLAT (cutlery and crockery) consisting of Dining and Drawing room, 4 bed-rooms, 2 bath-rooms, kitchen, and servants quarters, garden from July 1914. Rs. 180 per mensem. Apply to Box No. 526, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2600

TO BE LET for the Poona Season or by the year. Suitable for a Rajah or Nobleman. The well-known large, upper-storied, stylish bungalow, "Jeejeebhoy Castle" at Poona. (Furnished) most central situation. (Near Post and Telegraph Offices). Large compound and garden, also stabling and Coach houses.

Apply to SECRETARY, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 2605.

BUNGALOWS COTTAGES and HOUSES TO BE LET IN POONA.

No. 15 Elphinstone Road.
No. 3 Parbatti Villas.
No. 12 S. P. Lines Cottage.
No. 152 Valentine Lodge.
No. 6 Prince of Wales Road.
No. 1994 Convent Street.
No. Stanton Road.
Doubled storied Bungalows on Arsenal Road.
No. 130 Bund Cottage.
No. 1 Parbatti Villas.
No. 15 S. P. Lines.
Bounty Hall, Civil Lines.
BUNGALOWS and PLOTS FOR SALE in healthy localities. Apply:—
2592 V. D. COOPER, House Agent, Poona.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL URISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 190 OF 1899.

MOHSIN BIN SALLEY BARAKJUNG . . .. Plaintiff.

versus

NASIR BIN MANASSAR and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 16th day of February, 1911, and the Judge's Order, dated 19th day of July, 1913, the share of the defendants in the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Monday, the 8th day of June, 1914, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

ALL the right, title and interest of the plaintiff and the defendants in the following properties:—

WARD	WARD No.	STREET No.	NAME OF THE OWNER.	STREET.	
A	359	375	Jamadar Sale bin Oomer ..	..Colaba Road	.. House
A	735	49,51,53	do. do.	..Bora Street	..Fire Wood sh p
A	1293(1-2)	12,14-16	Jamadar Awad bin Oomer ..	..Bank Street	..House with shops.
A	1369(1-2)	35,37,39-41	do. do.	..Hornby Road	.. do.
A	1429	and 19	do. do.	..Pilpa Street	.. do.
B	3448	4	Mirza Alli Mahomed	..Mirza Alli Street	.. do. & Stables.
B	2367	468-470	Improvement Trust	..Nagdevi Street	..House
B	2368	472-474	do. do.	.. do.	do.
B	1842	231-45	Jamadar Sale bin Oomer Ghare and Others	..Janjikar Street	..House with shops
B	449	72,74,232,40	H.H. Awad bin Sultan Navazjung	..Chakla Street	.. do.
B	2835	49,51,53	Oomer bin Ahmed	..Nishanpada ..	.. do.
C	6142	24,26,28-30	Almas Oomer bin Ahmed Garte	..Kazi Street..	.. do.
C	5849	67-69-71-73	Awad bin Oomer Argate Jamadar	..Kika Street	.. do.
C	2095-96	138-154	Prince Oomer bin Awad Sumsihr Navazjung and Prince Sale bin Galif Sayed Navazjung	..Girgaum Road	.. do.
C	2097	1	Awad bin Oomer bin Awad Argate Jamadar	do.	..Firewood shop.
C	2099-2100	3-4	Bezanji Fakirji	do.	..Vacant land.
C.	2101 & 2 & 2098	5-6 & 2	Awad bin Oomer bin Awad Argate Jamadar	do.	..House & Vacant land
C	2103	7	do. do. do. ..	do.	..House.
C	2104	8	Bezanji Fakirji	do.	..Vacant land
C	2105	9	do. do.	do.	.. do. with shed
C	3215(1)	1 and 5	do. do.	..Chandawadi	..Stable with shops
C.	3215(2)	1a and 5a	do. do.	.. do. ..	..Vacant land
E	5062(1)	1-3	Sale bin Galib Saif Navazjung .	.. D'Lima	..House
E	6766	1-3	Rangildas Mukandas	..Police Hospital Lane	Stable and vacant land
F	2370(2)	1064a	H.H. Navazjung Bahadur ..	..Sewri ..	..Stables.
F	2370(1)	1054	Haji Sidick Haji Ebrahim ..	.. do. ..	..House and vacant land with trees &c.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at Prince Building, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of April, 1914.

J. E. MODI,
2607 Commissioner.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. RUSTEM KAIKHUSRU ALBLESS has retired from our Firm on and from the 1st June, 1914.

S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co.,
Accountants and Auditors.
113, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2852

NOTICE.

THE SERVICES of qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeons are required temporarily on a monthly pay of Rs. 45.

Only those who have registered themselves under the Medical Act VI of 1913 should apply to the undersigned as soon as possible. The dates of birth should be furnished.

By Order,
J. H. HORTON,
M. B., Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the,
2833 Surgn. Genl. with the Govt. of Bombay.

ALUMINIUM PETROL MOTOR LAUNCH ON AUCTION.

AN AUCTION of the above said Launch will be held in the State Gardens' Office, Public Park, Baroda, on Thursday, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m. The Launch can be seen on the River Narmada at Chandod Railway Station on H. H. the Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway.

Conditions with the specification will be supplied on application to the Undersigned at the above-mentioned office.

T. R. KOTHAWALA,
Superintendent,
State Gardens.
Public Park,
Baroda, 6th June, 1914. 2855

THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, on Wednesday, the 24th June, 1914, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), for the purpose of confirming the following special resolution passed at the Adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held this day.

"That the resignation of the present Agents Messrs. Khimjee Assur & Co., be accepted an Messrs. Tricumdas Callianjee & Co., be appointed Agents for the period of 30 years from 1st July 1914 on the same terms and conditions as to commission or otherwise and with the same power's and authorities as are exercised by the present Agents and are contained in the Articles of Association of the Company and that the Directors be empowered to enter in to an agreement with Messrs. Tricumdas Callianjee & Co. having regard to to clause 99 of the Articles of Association of the Company."

By order of the Board,
KHIMJEE ASSUR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th June, 1914. 2853

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client Mr. NARAYANDAS THAKERSEY MOOLJI has contracted to purchase from Messrs. CURSANDAS GOVINDJI, KESHAVJI GOVINDJI, GOVINDRAM HARIRAM MATHURADAS KALLIANJI and NANABHAI RAJARAM, Executors and Trustees of the last will and Testament of Seth Vassanji Dossa the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Ganeshwadi and 2nd Ganeshwadi Street without the Fort of Bombay and which premises contain by admeasurement seventeen feet in breadth, forty-one feet in length be the same little less or more and are bounded as follows on or towards the East by the house formerly of Kashinath Vinayak Bhutt and now of Jaitha Naran, on or towards the West by the house of Bapu Bhutt Patil and now by a passage of Mooljı Jetha's Cloth Market on or towards the North by the passage and on or towards the South by the Ganeshwadi Street Road and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 13 and under Ward C No. 1524 and 1525 Street Nos. 1—26—39—41—43 and 24 and bearing New Survey Nos. 1584 and by the Collector and Land Revenue under No. 130.

Dated this 4th day of June, 1914.

P. M. CLUBWALA,
for Messrs. SOONDERDAS & Co.,
2822 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

MILITARY WIDOWS' FUND, BRITISH SERVICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Fund will be held in the Army Department, Luncheon Room, Simla, on FRIDAY, the 26th June, 1914, at 11-30 a.m., to pass the Accounts for the year 1913, and to consider certain important changes in the Rules of the Fund.

By Order of the Committee of Management,
W. B. LESSLIE, Major, R.E.,
Secretary, Mily. Widows' Fund, B. S.
Simla, 4th June, 1914. 2089

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP subsisting between our clients Messrs. HEMCHAND AMERCHAND & NEMCHAND BHIMJI on the one hand and DEVCHAND RAMCHAND on the other in the business in Manchester Piece Goods, carried on in the name of Hemchand Amerchand at Station Gulli, in Mulji Jaitha Cloth Market, stands dissolved from to-day so far as regards the said Devchand Ramchand only and all persons are hereby warned against lending any moneys or having any dealings or transactions with the said Devchand Ramchand for and on behalf of the said partnership firm of Hemchand Amerchand. All persons acting in contravention of this notice will do so at their own risk and our clents Messrs. Hemchand Amerchand and Nemchand Bhimji and their firm of Hemchand Amerchand will not be responsible for the same.

The business will henceforth be carried on by our cients Hemchand Amerchand and Nemchand Bhimji on their own account in the name of Hemchand Amerchand as before.

Dated this 3rd day of June 1914.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,
Attorneys for Hemchand Amerchand and
2810. Nemchand Bhimji.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 553 of 1914.

1. BABAJI GOVIND of Bombay, Somvanshi Arya Kshatriya, Mechanic, residing at Kumbharwada 6th Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay.
2. PANDURANG KESHAV,
3. SHAMRAO GYNABE, both of Bombay Somvanshi Arya Kshtriya, Mechanic, residing at Kumbharwaa 3rd Lane,
4. GOPAL RAMKRISHNA, also of Bombay Somvanshi Arya Kshatriya, Mechanic, residing at Jacob Circle outside the Fort, and
5. SHANKER SAWLARAM also Somvanshi Arya Kshatriya, Mechanic, of Bombay residing at Kamathipura 2nd Street, outside the Fort of Bombay on behalf of themselves as well as on behalf of all the other members of the Somvanshi Kshatriya Community of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

1. GANGABAI widow of GANPATRAO SADASHIV of Bombay, Somvanshi Kshatriya Inhabitant, residing at Kamathipura, outside the Fort
2. LAXMEN BHIKAJI BHAKRE of Bombay Hindu Somvanshi Arya Kshatriya, Mechanic, residing at Kumbharwada
3. SUNDERJI YESHWANT, also of Bombay Hindu Somvanshi Kshatriya, Mechanic, residing at Falkland Road ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Order I Rule 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure, NOTICE is hereby given that the plaintiffs abovenamed on behalf of themselves as well as on behalf of all the other members of the Somvanshi Kshatriya Community of Bombay have filed on the 3rd day of June 1914 this suit in this Honourable Court against the defendants abovenamed praying for the following reliefs:—

1. That the decree passed in suit No. 698 of 1909 of this Honourable Court be set aside.
2. That the 1st defendant abovenamed be restrained from proceeding with the sale of the property mentioned in the decree in the said suit No. 698 of 1909.
3. That in the alternative the 2nd and 3rd defendants abovenamed be ordered to make good the loss that may ultimately be suffered by the said Somvanshi Kshatriya Community.
4. That the said 1st or the said 2nd and 3rd defendants abovenamed may be ordered to pay the costs of this suit.
5. That the plaintiffs may have such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require:

and that the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for the 3rd day of August, 1914.

Dated this 5th day of June, 1914.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
For Prothonotary.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
The 5th day of June, 1914.
Messrs. HIRALAL & Co.,
2845 Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THIRD LOT OF CAST IRON PIPES, SPECIALS, AND VALVES.—TENDERS for the supply and delivery at Ernakulam of 715 tons more of the above will be received by the Undersigned up to the 22nd June, 1914. Contract documents for Rs. 5 which will not be returned.

A. S. F. MODY,
Water Works and Municipal Engineer,
Government of Cochin.
Ernakulam, 1st June, 1914. 2090

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALL INDIA BANKING AND INSURANCE CO., LTD., (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned Liquidators of the above-named Company have made out a list of the Contributories of the said Company and that they will settle the said list on the 30th day of, June 1914, at 1 p.m., at their Office at Fane Road, Lahore and if no sufficient cause is shown to the contrary at the time and place aforesaid, the list will be finally settled.

(Sd.) A. B. BROADWAY,
„ M. OBEDULLA,
Liquidators.
Date this 4th day of June, 1914. 2851

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar.

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.	Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.		H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba) Arr:	8.30
21.25 Arr:	Agra (change at Bayana) Dep,	7.50
20.37 „	Mutira „	6.45
23.20 „	Delhi „	6. 0
5.48 „	Bhatinda „	23.43
7.18 „	Ferozepore Cantt: „	22.12
8.50 „	Lahore Cant: West „	20.32
11.17 „	Wazirabad „	17.50
13.30 „	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad) „	14.54
12.49 „	Jhelum „	16.13
15.50 „	Rawalpindi „	13.32
19.10 „	Nowshera „	9.47
20.13 „	Peshawar Cantt: „	8.48

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ambala, Kalka, and Simla.

Down. Northern Express. * 1, 2, 3.	Stations.	Up. Northern Express. * 1, 2, 3.
H. M.		H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr: 8.30
23.50 „	Delhi	„ 4.35
1 .23 Arr:	Meerut Cantt:	Dep: 2.11
3 .27 „	Saharanpur	„ 23. 5
7 .26 „	Ambala Cantt, †	„ 21. 8
		Arr. 20.45
——	Kalka †	Dep. 19.30
		Arr. 18.40
——	Simla	Dep. 13.10

† Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.

* A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express between Bombay and Ambala.

Note.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS,
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 13TH JUNE, AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFCE FURNITURE, SOUNDY & CO'S BOUDOIR PIANO, IRON SAFE, HARMONIUM WITH GLASS CASE, PHONOGRAPHS, RECORDS, ENGLISH CHAIRS, ETC., ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 13th June, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the first floor, No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, the very valuable, rich, artistic, handsome, teak and black wood and mahogany polished, household and office furniture such as:—Panel door almirahs, mable topped black wood octagon tables, fancy tile teapoys' card tables, square tables, writing tables, ladies writing tables, fancy cabinets, reclining back sofas, black wood hatstands, corner cabinets, rich tapestry lined drawing room suits of sofas and chairs, easy low, rocking and office chairs, show cases, wall brackets, class screens, fancy black wood tapestry lined sofas, dressing tables, iron and wooden cots, jardiniers, fancy toys, phonographs with records, bicycles, carpets, office clocks, silver watches, bracelet watches, glassware, crockery ware, iron safe, Soundy and Co's boudoir cottage piano, sweet toned, Harmonium with glass case, cane furniture, etc., etc. The property of C. C. Royston, Esqur., Assistant Engineer, Bombay Port Trust and others.

The above will be on view from to-morrow.

The property of another gentleman:

1. Very slightly used English piano by Collard and Collard completely overhauled and lately turned, original cost Rs. 1,200.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers, etc.
Bombay, 8th June, 1914.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Telegraphic Address: "SURETY," Bombay.
31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

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AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,900 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON AND ALSO LARGE QUANTITY OF LOOSE COTTON OF THE LAST FIRE OPPOSITE THE PRINCESS DOCK.

Under instructions from the Insurance Co., concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 11th June, 1914, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at Mody Bunder, Opposite to Carnac Bridge.

About 2,900 bales of High Class Stapled Cotton also a very large quantity of loose cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the delivery to be taken on the next day.

AN IMPORTANT OPPORTUNITY TO MILLIONAIRES.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed Properties at Medows Street, Fort, and Cumballa Hill.

Under instructions from the mortgages concerned and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on days and times undermentioned, the following landed properties on the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

Lot No. 1.—Medows Street Property.

On TUESDAY, 23rd June, 1914, at 5 p.m., (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and Ground rent tenure with the messuage or tenement, s tanding thereon, situate at Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, fronting the said Meadow Street, on the east side thereof in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 57½ square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 4920. New Survey No. 2-9460, and assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1136. Street Nos. 70-72 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property now or late of Goolbai, widow of Jehangir Edulji, on or towards the South by the property in charge of the Armenian Church, on or towards the East by the said Medow Street, and on or towards the West by the property now or late of Aga Zenal Abydin Shirazee.

Lot No. 2—Cumballa Hill Property.

On FRIDAY, the 26th June, 1914, at 4-30 p. m., (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax-tenure with the bungalows, stables, outhouses, and other buildings created thereon and the gardens thereto belonging, situate at Cumballa Hill in the Sub-district of Bhuleshwar, without the Fort walls of Bombay, admeasuring 4,553 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Old Nos. 91 and 378. New Nos. 797 and 2256. Old Survey Nos. 70 A-70. New Survey No. 7136, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D. No. 3496, and Street Nos. 3-4, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Cumballa Road, on or towards the West by the property now or late of Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and another, on or towards the North by the property now or late of Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam, and on or towards the South by the property now or late of Nowroji Ardeshir Davar and which said premises are now and have for some time past been in the occupation of the mortgagor or his under tenants.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th June, 1914.

SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO.

PURVEYORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 22, Crawford Market, Bombay. Execute all local and outstation orders for Daily Bazar, Ice, Fresh Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, Oilmanstores, etc., at reasonable rates. All orders, large or small, promptly attended to. Everything supplied being selected and packed carefully under the personal supervision of the proprietors to ensure their arriving at their destination in perfectly fresh condition. Accounts Opened for Regular Supplies on Most Favourable Terms. A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED. 411

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 278, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

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June 9th & 10th.

A Brilliant Sporting Play.

"A MEMBER OF TATTERSALLS"

June 11th, Thursday.

By Desire

"NOBODY'S DAUGHTER"

June 12th, Friday.

The Great American Drama.

"THE BARRIER"

June 13th, Saturday.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 6th June 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is normal at Multan and in moderate to considerable defect over the rest of the division; night temperature is also in defect in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Allahabad has had 0'14", Mainpurt o'12" and Agra o'50". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess. Temperature is in moderate to fairly large defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Rajputana; Jaipur has had o.49", Ajmer 1.33" and Kotah o.74". Skies are clear in upper Sind and at Bikaner and Ajmer and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect in Rajputana, more especially at night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. Temperature is in defect at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in the ext reme districts and normal or in defect elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general, Ratnagiri has had 0.41", Mormugoe o.16" and Karwar o.51". Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the south Konkan. Both day and night temperatures are in slght excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad records o.16" of rain. Skies are lghtly to moderately clouded in the southern half of the division and clear or lightly clouded in the northern half. The moisture in the air is in excess at Hyderabad and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Day temperature is generally in excess in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been widespread and fairly heavy in Malabar but has decreased considerably in amount though not in area, in the Konkan. Conditions in the south-east Arabian sea appear to be unsettled and in consequence the extension northwards of the monsoon has been less vigorous. Thunder of duststorms have given nearly general and moderate to heavy rain in east Rajputana, fairly general rain in the United Provinces and local rain in south Hyderabad. Winds continue high in Kathiawar and seas remain generally moderate between Bombay and Karachi.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar, fairly general rain in the Konkan and some dust or thunder-storms in Rajputana and the United Provinces. A few thunderstorms are possible in Hyderabad and the east Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 6th of June 1914.

STATION.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Jun. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. rd) ..	90.3	81.4	75	..	..	..
Jask ..	102.3	84.5	76	..	..	—0.04
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (3rd) ..	?	..	62	..	..	—0.12
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	108.3	83.0	50	..	..	..
Rawalpindi ..	97.4	73.2	53	..	..	—0.02
Lahore ..	96.4	77.0	56	..	0.19	0.16
Sirsa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala ..	86.7	71.1	65	..	1.92	0.13
Delhi ..	91.4	71.6	73	..	0.28	1.92
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	85.5	72.7	74	0.12	0.98	—0.16
Mainpuri ..	100.9	72.0	58	0.02	0.18	0.08
Jhansi ..	93.0	73.5	67	0.14	0.19	—0.01
Cawnpore ..	103.0	73.1	66	..	0.00	0.18
Allahabad ..						
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	118.5	85.8	71	..	0.00	0.00
Jacobad ..	92.0	83.1	88	1.33	1.41	0.05
Karachi ..	99.4	66.1	70	0.49	0.69	1.41
Ajmer ..	102.4	72.1	67	0.74	0.84	0.69
Jaipore ..	106.2	70.8	60	..	0.00	0.54
Kotah ..						
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—	95.0	80.2	70	..	0.00	—0.05
Bhuj ..	88.8	82.2	79	..	0.00	—0.18
Dwarka ..	85.4	82.9	83	..	0.00	—0.00
Veraval ..	101.2	62.8	72	..	0.30	0.30
Rajkot ..	60.1	82.8	74	0.01	0.75	0.63
Bhavnagar ..	99.9	82.1	75	..	0.04	—0.03
Surat ..	104.2	84.3	68	..	0.12	0.12
Ahmedabad ..	105.2	82.3	63	..	0.01	0.01
Deesa ..	98.3	68.0	76	..	0.00	0.00
Neemuch ..	97.7	75.7	65	..	1.29	0.95
Indore ..						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	99.3	76.9	64	..	0.50	0.47
Jubbulpore ..	98.5	72.6	46	..	0.05	0.05
Saugor ..	99.0	77.4	53	..	0.58	0.32
Hoshangabad ..	101.6	79.0	66	..	1.72	1.48
Khandwa ..	100.4	77.5	57	..	0.92	0.40
Akola ..	100.8	79.7	52	..	0.62	—0.04
Amraoti ..	101.8	76.9	40	..	0.49	—0.40
Nagpur ..	99.7	82.2	49	..	0.45	0.07
Chanda ..	97.7	75.0	74	0.08	0.08	—0.33
Raipur ..						—1.60
						—1.30
KONKAN—	93.4	83.9	74	..	0.14	..
Bombay ..	87.7	78.5	85	0.41	2.50	..
Ratnagiri ..	81.8	76.3	89	0.16	3.42	—0.03
Mormugao ..	79.8	75.2	84	0.15	2.10	—4.13
Karwar ..						—0.27
						—0.62
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	103.2	76.4	57	..	0.38	..
Malegaon ..	98.5	73.1	52	..	0 30	..
Ahmednagar ..	95.6	75.9	54	..	0.00	—0.91
Poona ..	102.3	72.3	47	..	0.14	—0.88
Sholapur ..	96.0	73.2	63	..	0.00	—0.87
Bijapur ..	85.5	68.6	81	..	0.02	—1.45
Belgaum ..	99.1	71.8	62	..	0.42	—0.22
Aurangabad ..	104.3	79.5	50	..	0.69	—0.12
Nizamabad (Indur).	96.0	74.0	82	0.16	0.31	0.44
Hyderabad ..						
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—	81.3	72.9	88	2.90	3.62	—1.91
Mangalore ..	81.6	74.5	98	1.69	4.87	—0.43
Calicut ..	87.9	74.5	90	1.32	4.61	—0.34
Cochin ..	87.2	76.7	85	0.38	1.16	—1.01
Colombo ..						
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	103.1	83.2	55	..	0.38	—0.32
Masulipatam ..	100.2	75.7	63	..	0.00	—0.52
Bellary ..	105.8	79.7	64	..	0.00	—0.63
Cuddapah ..	102.2	84.8	56	..	0.21	—0.19
Madras ..	89.0	68.6	95	..	0.00	—1.01
Bangalore ..	89.8	70.2	91	0.13	0.21	—0.06
Coimbatore ..	102.3	81.8	52	..	0.00	—0.37
Trichinopoly ..	99.3	79.8	73	..	0.39	0.18
Negapatam ..						

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour say, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 6th June 1914 was 29.926 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 6.

The Arabian sea monsoon has given more rain in the south of the Peninsula but less south of Bombay. The rainfall has extended into Rajputana and has decreased in the Punjab and the United Provinces. There is a feeble depression at the head of the Bay.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and the West Coast, local in Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, East Rajputana, Central India, East Mysore, Madras and the Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, the Punjab Hills, South Hyderabad, South-East Madras and the North Madras Coast.

The principal amounts are:—Tavoy 1 inches, Moulmein Kyaukpyu and Lashio one and a half, Bhamo four, Gauhati, Dhubri and Cox's Bazar two, Barisal one and a half, Sangor Island, Benares, and Muktesar one, Ajmer one and a half, Kotah three quarters, Mangolre three, Calicut, Cochin, Trivandrum, Mercara and Gopalpur one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Punjab and Lower Bengal.

SIMLA, June 7.

The monsoon has given no rain on the West coast except in the extreme south but rainfall has been widespread in Rajputana and central parts of the country and the temperature there has been much below normal.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, hills of the United Provinces, Central India West, Mysore, and Malabar; local in Assam, Bihar, Rajputana, West Central Provinces. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Punjab Kashmir, and the North West Frontier Province. The chief amounts are:—Moulmein, Myitkyina one and a half inches; Kyaukpy one; Akyab two; Chittagong three-quarters; Darjeeling, Naya Dumka and Jaipur one; Ajmer one and a half; Neemuch three-quarters; Pachmarhi one; Calicut one and a half.

Forecast:—No important change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 5th June.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	Inches.	29.675
Temperature of Air	degrees	88.3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	80.1
Dew Point	"	77.3
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.705
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		3.0
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	93.4
Minimum do do	"	88.2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnigh		WSW,SW.WSW.
Movement of Wind do	miles	164
Fall of Rain	inches.	0.00
Total fall during month	"	0.14
Do. year	"	0.20
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th June	"	0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill
	June	h m	ft.	June	h m	ft in.
S	6	m 10 1	28 3	6	m 3 3	15 2
		9 38 a	26 8		3 47 a	19 5
S	7	m 10 53	29 1	7	m 3 51	14 2
		10 31 a	26 10		4 42 a	19 1
M	8	m 11 41	29 8	8	m 4 38	14 1
		11 22	26 10		5 35 a	18 17
Tu	9	m 0 27 a	29 11	9	m 5 24	14 6
		m 0 12	26 8		6 27 a	18 8
W	10	1 11 a	29 8	10	m 6 9	14 6
					m 7 18 a	18 4
Th	11	m 1 1	26 4	11	6 58	15 4
		1 53 a	92 2			18 9
F	12	m 1 49	25 10	12	m 7 36	16 4
		2 34 a	28 5		8 58 a	18 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

June 6 (Saturday)	Sunrise 6h. 1m.	Sunset 7h. 1m.
" 7 (Sunday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 14m.
" 8 (Monday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 14m.
" 9 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 14m.
" 10 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 15m.
" 11 (Thursday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 15m.
" 12 (Friday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 16m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, June 1st 7h 33m. p.m.; Perigee, 6th, 4-5h a.m. Full Moon 8th 10th, 48 3m a.m. Last Quarter 15th, 7h., 50-0m. p.m.; Apogee, 18th 2-4h, a.m.; New Moon, 23rd, 9h, 3-2m. p.m.

HEAVY FINE ON A BARONET FOR ASSAULT.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH A CONSTABLE

At the Bungay Police Court on May 21, Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny, Bart., of Heybridge, Essex, pleaded not guilty to a charge of assaulting Police Constable Claxton in the execution of his duty at Bungay races on April 23.

The police stated that when they had cleared the course in readiness for the race, the defendant with a lady proceeded to cross the course. Claxton asked him to go back, but he would not, called the constable a fool, and said "I am a steward and one of your masters." He wore no badge, and the constable did not know him. The constable put out his arms to stop him, and the defendant then struck the constable three times in the face with his fists and five times on the head The defendant, who, it was alleged, was very excited, was then taken off the course.

The defendant said that he was acting as steward and was returning from an inspection of the fences. He was half-way across the course when the police ordered him back. He told them that he was a steward, but the constable seized him and pushed him. No race was then in progress. The constable exceeded his duty, and he considered that he was justified in laying hands upon him. He did not touch the constable until the constable touched him. He denied using bad language, and also striking more than two or three blows.

The Bench inflicted the full penalty of £20 and £4 17s. costs.

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ARRIVALS.

June 6th

S.S. Chinkoa	Summers	London May 2
S.S. Shirala	Morrisson	Rangoon May 23
S.S. Dwarka	King	Karachi June 4

DEPARTURES.

June 6th

S.S. Netherby Hall	Jones	Karachi
S.S. Bahrein	Bowet	Aden
S.S. Angus	Layzell	Calcutta
S.S. Elsa	Tsaksen	Karachi
S.S. Birchfield	Armston	Karachi
S.S. Salsette	Vine	Aden
S.S. Homayun	Courtenay	Jeddah
S.S. Buyo Maru	Kametaka	Rangoon via Marmagoa
S.S. Ozarda	Mills	Calcutta
S.S. Alavi	Richardson	Muccalla & Aden
June 7th		
S.S. Bassano	Baxhall	Hull via Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Chinkoa for London & Antwer

S. S. Culna:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Culna left Gibraltar on the evening of the 3rd instant.

S. S. Mashobra:—The steamer Mashobra left Suez on the morning of the 6th instant.

S. S. Sardinia:—The steamer Sardinia arrived at London on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

S. S. Varela:—The steamer Varela left London on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

S. S. Persia:—The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Persia arrived at London on the morning of the 5th instant.

S. S. Penang Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Penang Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on the 5th and the Bombay Maru left Hongkong for S'pore on the 6th instant.

S. S. Chinkoa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chinkoa 3,323 tons, Captain G. M. Summers arrived in harbour on Saturday from London which port she had left on May 2nd with a general cargo.

S. S. Shirala:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Shirala 3,400 tons, Captain W. C. Morrisson arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon which port she had left on May 23, with a general cargo.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka 759 tons, Captain S. R. Kingh, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi which port she had left on June 4 with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Salsette 2,391 tons Captain A. F. Vine sailed on Saturday for Aden with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Homayun.—The B. & P. Steam N. Co.'s steamer Homayun 2,154 tons Captain E. W. Courtny sailed on Saturday for Jeddah with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Buyo Maru:—The steamer Buyo Maru 3,247 tons Captain G. Kametaka sailed on Saturday for Rangoon via Marmagoa with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Ozarda:—The steamer Ozarda 3,037 tons Captain T. L. Mills sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S. S. Alavi:—The steamer Alavi 2,324 tons Captain W. Richardson sailed on Saturday for Muccalla and Aden with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Bassano:—The steamer Bassano 1,762 tons Captain J. Boxhall sailed on Sunday for Hull via Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

P. DOCK

Saturday, June 6th 1914

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A.	Shirala	Morrisson	M. M. & Co
C & R	Konig	Coltzau	A. S. & Co
D & E	Kandelfels	Ottker	W. & A. G. & Co
F	Clan Maclean	Williamson	J. F. & Co
G	Kasuga	Buford	W. & A. G. & Co
P.	Crostafels	Schneider	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

Palamcotta	Dawning	M. M. & Co
Massilia	Thomson	W. G. & Co
Inaba Maru	Shinoye	N. J. K.
Silesia	Tobins	A. L. S. N. Co.
Ituara	Chidley	M. M. & Co
Jinsen Maru	Tenada	N. Y. K.
Iran & 11 Chinkoa	Peabody	K. N. & Co
& 12 Nicomedia	Summer	M. M. & Co
Lhasa	Comoliou	D. N. & Sons
Subardar	Manely	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S. N. Co
7 Upada	Le Broq	M. M. & Co
8 City of Benares	Mardin	K. N. & Co
Malay Maru	Sukawa	O. S. K
9 Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. Co
11 Saneric	McDougall	K. N. & Co.
14 Sardar	Weeks	H. M. Scooter
16 Salvia	Watson	T. M. & Co
16 Rowell	Brewis	Arab Steamer.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Almora	Rankined	W. & A. G. & Co
Bandira	Mande	M. M. & Co.
Bel brook	Jenkins	W. & A. G. & Co
Craignia	Edwards	W & A Z & Co
Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
Ikonus	Carey	M. M. & Co
Kohi	King	M. M. & Co
Knight Bachelor	Kendall	T. M. & Co.
Laddu	Lane	M. M. & Co
[illegible]	Curtbush	M. M. & Co
Mirzabad	Bednarz	A. L. S. N. Co
Massilia	Thomson	W. & A. G. & Co
Palwan	Grant	Arab Steamer
Quilon	Foss	M. M. & Co
Reichenfels	Kisboth	W. & A. G. & Co
Sumatra	Potter	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Sutherland	Longstaff	W. & A. G. & Co
Tsuyahi	Kass A. M.	Ewat & Co
Visigoth	Rule	T. M. & Co
Vosges	Cadion	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

June 6.

FOR LONDON.

INDIA (S) 14 bales cow hides, P. E. Boyce and Sons, 45 cwts. fishmaws, R. Dhunji and Co., 91 buffalo horns, J. M. Rahimtoola, 91 cwts. buffalo horns, G. Suchedina, 500 cwts. myrabolums, P. Mathooradas and Co., 117 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co., 120 cwts. nuxvomica, R. Jivandas and Co., 35 casks chutney, F. Nowrojee, 7 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co., 6,000 cwts. caster seed, Ralli Brothers, 247 cwts. dry ginger, 49 cwts. Colombo roots, and 45 cwts. bees wax, E. Sultanally and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

INDIA (S) 4 bales woollen carpets, Thos Cook and Son. 3 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

KOSINGA (S) 275 cases chutney, Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons, 999 cwts. myrabolums, L. Pragjee.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BENARES (S) 1,200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

MASSILIA (S) 15 bales wool, M. Jetha, 38 casks chutney, Merwanji Poonjiji and Sons. 22 bales wool, R. Agarohand, 92 bales wool, The Bombay Co., 3 bales wool. D Koondan mall.

FOR MANCHESTER.

CITY OF BENARES (S) 105 cwts. gum arabic, P. Jethabhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

CITY OF BENARES (S) 295 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

MASSILIA (S) 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

CITY OF BENARES (S) 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

MASSILIA (S) 751 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ST. PETERSBURG.

BASSANO (S) 1 bale cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

CROSTAFELS (S) 1,760 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co., 330 bales cotton, K. Vishram and Co., 220 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha, 675 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers, 2,035 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons.

KANDALFELS (S) 500 cwts cow horns, E. Mahomed.

FOR BREMEN.

CROSTAFELS (S) 165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co., 220 bales cotton, K. Vishram and Co., 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

NICOMEDIA (S) 165 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha, 6,000 cwts. linseed, 2,000 cwts. rapeseed, and 2,000 cwts. poppyseed, L. Dreyfus and Co.. 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

IRAN (S) 8,000 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimji.

FOR ANTWERP.

IRAN (S) 55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co., 440 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co., 50 bales hemp, K. Vishram and Co., 250 tons manganese ore, C. I. Mining Co., 1,353 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

CHINKOA (S) 7,100 cwts. myrabolums, P. Mathooradas and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

KOSINGA (S) 10 bales goat skins, C. J. Mathews and Co.. 150 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR KOBE.

INABA MARU (S) 1,122 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha, 91 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha, 500 bales cotton, N. M. R. Kaisha.

MALAY MARU (S) 500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha, 44 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

JINSEN MARU (S) 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 1,000 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

INABA MARU (S) 558 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha, 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha, 200 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

MALAY MARU (S) 29 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha

FOR YOKOHAMA.

INABA MARU (S) 167 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha, 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

INABA MARU (S) 700 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

JINSEN MARU (S) 1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

INABA MARU (S) 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

JINSEN MARU (S) 500 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.

ASSAYE (S) 1,000 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.. 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

INABA MARU (S) 75 bales cotton twist, M. M. Essabhoy.

ASSAYE (S) 1,000 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co., 125 bales cotton twist, Tata Sons and Co.

JINSEN MARU (S) 2,000 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.

SILESIA (S) 800 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co., 300 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.. 300 bales cotton twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR MOJI.

MALAY MARU (S) 1,143 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Shirala from Rangoon. Agent M. M. and Co., 82,860 bags rice, 30 casks cow hides, 300 bags cotton, 460 bags grid, 367 bags beans, 1,425 bags peas, 17 pieces ivory, 60 cases refined white wax, 795 pieces wood posts and sleepers.

CHANGING LALL BAZAR.

THE NEW CALCUTTA CENTRAL POLICE STATION.

On the completion of the new Police Sergeants' quarters at Lall Bazar further extensive building schemes will be taken in hand. These when finished will result in a complete transformation of the "police compound," as it has been called. On the transfer of the police courts to Bankshall Street, the office of the Commissioner of Police will be accommodated in the vacant court building. The old police office "No 18," Lall Bazar which will then be demolished constitutes one of the greatest historical landmarks of Calcutta having been at one time the residence, warehouse and bank of the famous John Palmer the "prince of merchants." On the western side the low range of buildings recently utilized for the housing of the Fire Brigade, will also be demolished, and on this site will be erected a large four-storied building which will be the future central police office for Calcutta. The new structure will be built on the most modern principles ample provision being made in it for all possible requirements as the chief police office for the city. On the eastern side the demolition and re-building of the existing unsightly lock-up contemplated, as well as the removal of the intervening sheds stables, etc. The entire space which will thus be converted into a spacious quadrangle will serve as a parade-ground for the reserve force.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, June 5th.

Consols 2½%	73⅛—3/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.18unegd.
Rentes 3%	85⅛—¼
Berlin Cheques on London	20.50plus⅛
Bar Silver Spot	25⅞—3/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	25⅞—3/16
Closing Tone of silver:—Fall caused by absence of buying order.	
Rupee Paper 3½%	63 11/16unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	½25/32unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3% since 29th January 1914.	
3½% India Stock (Sterling Loan)	87⅛unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3m/st.	2⅛unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6m/st	3 1/16,
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months.	3⅛unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	3⅛unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Interest day to day loans	2⅛—⅛
„ 7 day market loans	2⅜—½

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£.
Silver to Bombay	20,000
Gold Bar to Bombay	80,000
Silver to Calcutta	80,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 5th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	10,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	15,000
„ „ to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York July	13.20plus 2
Futures at New York Oct.	12.73plus 7
Advanced on spinners reported to be bidding more freely and on favorable cotton goods situation.	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.65unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 15/16plus 3/16
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Firm.	
Futures at New Orleans July	13.56plus 6
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.71plus 6
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9⅝unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.88⅛plus ⅛
Silver Commercial Bars	56½—⅝
	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	56,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	44,000
„ „ to France and Continent	47,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	464,000
„ „ „ at Interior Ports	259,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 5th.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	13.24	plus 6
	Oct.	12.74	„ 8
New York Official noon call	July	13.24	„ 6
	Oct.	12.75	„ 9
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	13.59	„ 9
	Oct.	12.72	„ 7

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT

London, June 5th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July; Hull Buyers unchanged	37½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July; London value firm unchgd.	37½
South American Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs.	no sellers.
Barletta Russo—62½lbs.	nominal.
New South Wales May-June; sellers unchanged	37½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85% ex-Ship no sellers.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Dunkirk sellers unchanged	54¾
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Antwerp sellers quiet but steady unchanged	51
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms June-July; Antwerp sellers easier	52¼
Linseed Calcutta New Terms June-July; quiet London done	50/3—3d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-August; Hamburg sellers easier	47—⅜
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July; Hull nearest value firmer	£6/6/0plus 6d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B	£61 11/16—3/16
Copper Braziers	£76—½
Yellow Metal unchanged	6⅝
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary Sizes F.O.B. Antwerp	4- 7-6
Iro Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	11- 0-0
Basic Steel Bars, Belgian C. I. F. India	4-18-9

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	11/9
Arrivals:—"Kurmark" "Arlington."	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers July-August; quiet unchanged	12/11½
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct.-Dec.; unchanged	12
German Beet-root 88% sellers Aug.; unchanged	9/8
German Beet-root 88% sellers Oct.-Dec.;	9/7½plus ½
Quiet but steady not much doing.	
E A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers July-August; quiet unchanged	13/6½
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	10/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged	10/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	11/8½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value quiet unchanged	11/9¼

RUBBER.

Para Rubber June-July; Buyers quiet but steady unchanged	2/9½

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, June 6th.

Consols 2½%	73 11-16—1-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.17—¼
Rentes 3%	85⅜plus1
Berlin Cheques on London	20.50⅜plus¼
Bar Silver Spot	25 13-16pls1-16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	25 15-16pls1-16
Closing Tone of silver:—Steady.	
Rupee Paper 3½%	63⅝—1-16
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	½25-32 unchgd
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3% since 29th January 1914.	
3½% India Stock (Sterling Loan)	87½—¼
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st.	2⅝unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	3 1-16ungd,
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3⅛unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	3⅝ungd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9
Interest day to day loans	2⅛ungd.
„ 7 day market loans	2¼—⅛

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 6th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	8,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	—
„ „ to Continent	4,000
Futures at New York July	13.19—1
Futures at New York Oct.	12.70—3
Declined owing to favourable weather reports and advanced partially on covering.	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.65unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 15-16unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—steady	
Futures at New Orleans July	13.57plus1
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.69—2
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9⅛plus⅛
Demand Bills	4.88⅛ungd.
Silver Commercial Bars	56⅛plus⅛

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, June 6th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	14,120,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	269,000
East Indian Visible Supply	461,000
American Visible Supply	2,618,000
Other Visible Supply	150,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, June 6th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July; London sellers.	38plus¼
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July; London value.	37½ungd.
South American Rozario sante Fe—60lbs. no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. nominal.	
New South Wales May-June; sellers	37½ungd.

SEEDS

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85% ex-Ship no sellers.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Dunkirk sellers unchanged	54¼
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Antwerp sellers quiet but steady unchanged	51
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms June-July; Dunkirk sellers quiet but steady unchanbed.	52¼
Linseed Calcutta June-July; London Buyers firm.	50/6plus 3d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jul-August Hamburg sellers quiet but steady.	46¾—⅝
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July; Hull value quiet unchanged	£6/6/0

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers July-August; quiet little change in value sellers unchanged	12/11½
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct.-Dec.; nothing doing	12 unchgd.
German Beet-root 88% sellers August; unchanged	9/7½
German Beet-root 88% sellers Oct.-Dec.;	9/7½ —½
Dull very quiet prices rather easier	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers July-August; unchanged	13/6½
Quiet at previous quotations	
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	10/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged	10/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. value unchanged	11/8¼
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value quiet unchanged	11/9¼

RUBBER.

Para Rubber June-July; sellers quiet unchanged.	2/9½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay June 6th.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From.	Banks.
40 bar silver	75,000	London.	Mercantile,
277 „ „	5,62,500	„	Eastern.
38 „ „	75,000	„	Hongkong,
114 „ „	2,25,000	„	National.
74 „ „	1,50,000	„	International,
36 „ „	75,000	„	Comptoer.
37 „ „	75,000	„	Tokohama.

EXCHANGE.

Rates continue steady but the volume of business passing on either side of the account is meagre.

We quote:—

	s	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T.T. ready	..1	3 15-16
D.D. mail	..1	3 15-16
T.T. forward, August	..1	3 31-32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready	..1	4
Credits 3 m-s ready	..1	4 5-32
„ „ forward, June	1	4 ⅛ to 5-32
„ „ 6 m-s ready	..1	4 5-16
Francs 3m-s ready		169½
Marks „ „		138
60 days Hongkong		140½
„ Shanghai		187½
„ Japan		150½

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London declined 3/16, to 25 3/4 for ready and 25 7/8 for delivery in two months. The market opened easier at 75 for ready and the settlement, and has fluctuated between that price and 75.5 during the day, closing irregular as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote—

	Rs.	a.	p
English bar gold	24	0	9
Australian bar gold	24	0	3
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	75	3	0
1st Settlement	75	3	0
2nd Settlement	75	4	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail 4th June 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	167	204,027
B. B. & C. I. Railway	30	35,948

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market presented a weak tone to-day and a drop of about an anna was registered during the course of the day, the market opened at Rs. 95-11 but gradually declined and closed at Rs. 95-10 (sellers) for the 30th June delivery.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 101-12.

SHARES

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood almost unchanged to-day.

David closed at Rs. 496¼ and Fazulbhai at Rs. 445.

Standard stood steady at Rs. 1,040, Madhavji at Rs. 1,032-8 and Kohinoors at Rs. 745.

Colaba declined to Rs 1,457½.

Swadeshi improved to Rs. 1,450.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares moved up to Rs. 82 and Deferred to Rs. 149.

Tapti Valley Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 592½.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 193¾.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares advanced to Rs. 230-8.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs 1,632½.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation shares improved to Rs. 940.

Baroda Tram shares changed hands at Rs 49

Bank of India shares improved to Rs. 61½.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld and Co.: (New York):—"Market steady on commission houses buying. Weather is favourable." Our travelling man wires from South West Texas:—"At Cordill, Dallas and Gainsville crop very spotted. Condition in Oklahoma materially better than in Texas. Stands are generally good and crop is being rapidly worked out. Plant is small but healthy. Crop is two to three weeks late in Texas and Oklahoma, and fourteen days of dry weather are needed to thoroughly work out the crop. San Antonio, Cuero and Kennedy districts are very irregular."

The American markets closed a few points higher for futures, and Spot cotton in New Orleans was 3/16 up. Weather reports from America are said to be favourable, but in spite of this the decline has received a check, though a reaction with a continuance of favourable weather cannot be said to be due yet. The Liverpool market is closed to-day and will reopen at 11 a.m., on Monday.

The local market opened firmer. Fine Khamgaon Akola July was quoted Rs. 239, fine Broach July Rs. 285, and good Broach March Rs. 294. There has been some enquiry for Khamgaon Akola July, but sellers are scarce and at the close the rate has advanced to Rs. 241. There has also been some business passing in fine Bengal January, and fine Khamgaon Akola January, and the usual business in new crop "suttas" has been done in the bazaar. The market closes steady.

For ready cotton there has been a fair enquiry by exporters and milks.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals			224	Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals			234	„
Do.			215	June
Do.			220	July
M.G. Kandeish			220 210	June
Do.			224 214	July
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"			264	Jan. 1915
Do.			236	June
Do.			241	July
M.G. Broach			295	March 1915
Do.			283	June
Do.			286	July
M.G. Muttia			215 203	June
Do.			218 206	July
Saw-ginned Dharwar			261	June-July.
Do			264	
M.G. Westerns			262	July
H.G. Westerns			257	June July
M.G. Coupta			283	„
M.G. Miraj			289	„

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

WHEAT:—The Market is steady

B.T. Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready White, Pessi 85%	5	51	6R.T.
White Delhi Sept.	5	15	0 „

LINSEED:—The Market is steady

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold Brown Ready	8	9	0B. T.
Bold Brown Sept	9	9	0R. T.

RAPESEED:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
Brown Cawnpore	8	3	0B. T
Yellow Cawnpore	9	9	0R. T.

TEELSEED:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
85% Bold White	55	8	0
Black Kutni	45	8	0
Yellow Hinganghat	58	0	0

GROUNDNUTS:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold	47	0	0
Small	46	8	0

MOWRASEED:—The Markets is quiet but steady

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
July-August	7	8	0R. T.

POPPYSEED:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
June July	10	15	0R. T.

CASTORSEED:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	34	0	0
Sept. Oct,	7	6	0R. T.

COTTONSEED:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
Berar	24	12	0
Guzerat	24	0	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p'm yesterday.

Cotton	7,916 Bales.
Wheat	9,932 Cwts
Linseed	5,742 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	2,227 „
Gingellyseed	656 „
Poppyseed	1,133 „
Groundnuts	386 „
Castorseed	4,493 „
Rice	7,313 „
Myrabollams	2,395 „
Cottonseed	19,488 „
Mowraseed	77 „
Gram	844 „
Jowar	3,184 „
Maize	Nil. „
Barley	108 „

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have sent to us their following weekly circular, dated, May 21:—

GOLD.

About £800,000, arrived in the form of bar gold, for which the enquiry from the Continent was not so keen. The Bank of England, therefore, may receive a portion of the arrivals. This week's shipment to India is £197,000.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

May 20th, £16,000 in bar gold.

May 20th, £85,000 in sovereigns from Brazil.

Withdrawels were made as under:—

May 14th, £100,000 in sovereigns set aside for the Indian Gold Standard Reserve.

May 15th, £50,000 in sovereigns for Scandinavia.

During the week the efflux was £49,000.

£400,000, in gold has been engaged in New York for shipment to Paris.

The West African output for April 1914, was £131,697, which compared with £131,392, for March 1914, and £146,220, for April 1913

During the past year, the holding of gold in the Caisse de Conversion at Rio de Janeiro has decreased by £13,000,000, a reduction of 50 per cent.

During the 12 months ending April last, a total of £45,770,000 was received by this country in the form of bar gold, and nearly £14,000,000, in sovereigns. Notwithstanding the receipt of these substantial consignments, the amount of gold held by the Bank of England on May 6th, 1914, was less by about £1,122,000 than on May 8th, 1913. This contrasts strongly with the way in which the gold reserves of most of the Continental State Banks have been strengthened between about the same dates. In the details appended, those relating to Germany and Italy may contain a small proportion of silver coin.

	Increase. £	Decrease. £
France	16,624,000	.....
Austria Hungary	2,015,000	.....
Netherlands	.....	6,000
Russia	20,611,000	.....
Norway	420,000	.....
Italy	.....	1,911,000
Spain	2,476,000	.....
Switzerland	.....	1,27,000
Germany	3,577,000	.....
Sweden	72,000	.....
	45,795,000	2,044,000
Deduct	2,044,000	
Total net increase	43,751,000	

SILVER.

A quick change has come over the market during the week.

Buyers, especially from the East, have been so shy that a tendency set in for prices to sag. Business, therefore, was very restricted in the earlier part of the week, and prices showed little alteration until the 19th instant, when the mere force of gravity brought about a fall of ¼d., notwithstanding that offerings were on a limited scale.

Yesterday the limpness of the market provoked speculative sales, and a further fall of 1 8d. ensued in the price for cash, and 1 16d. in that for forward delivery.

It is a curious feature that American sales should recently have been so substantial, nothwithstanding the lack of supplies from Mexico. Possibly a stock of silver had accumulated in the United States of America owing to favourable expectations, and these hopes having not yet matured, the silver has had to be placed on an exceptionally unwilling market.

The large inert stock of sycee at Shanghai may be a factor of more than ordinary importance at this juncture, for, although it does not weigh upon the market, being sycee or currency in China, it may check support being expected from that quarter—a support which has been felt in past years whenever the statistical position and prospects of silver have lent encouragement to make purchases.

The shipment to India this week by the "settlement" steamer is expected to be about £400,000.

An Indian Currency Statement cabled on the 18th instant shows an increase in the Note Issue of 50 lakhs. The holding of Silver Rupees is increased by 85 lakhs, but under the denomination of Gold in India a decrease of 30 lakhs is shown.

The stock in Bombay has increased from £290,000 to £525,000, whilst the upcountry offtake is reduced from 125 to 120 bars a day.

The holdings in Shanghai by Banks and others consist of £5,812,500 in sycee or currency—an increase of £47,500—and of about the same amount in bars, namely, £38,000.

A shipment of £25,000 has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

The quotations to-day for cash and 2 mos delivery are respectively ¼d. and 7/16d. below those fixed a week ago.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

May 15th, 26 15/16 cash 27 —, 2 mos.
May 16th, 26 7/8 cash 26 15/16, 2 mos.
May 18th, 26 7/8 cash 26 15/16, 2 mos.
May 19th, 26 5/8 cash 26 11/16, 2 mos.
May 20th, 26 1/2 cash 26 5/8, 2 mos.
May 21st, 26 7/16 cash 26 9/16, 2 mos.
Average for the week 26.708 cash 26.791, 2 mos.
Bank Rate ..... 3 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
German Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

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HIGH COURT.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 8TH OF JUNE 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

424-13—Bhimji & Co Amarchand Madhowji & Co: a firm v. The Trustee of the Port of Bombay Little & Co Part heard 7-4-14.

Testamentary Suit.

12-13—Jamsetjee R & D Dewalibai widow v. Jamnadas Damji Hirlal and Co.

For hearing on exceptions to special Comr's report.

488-10—Bhaishankar K & G Krishnadas Goverdhandas v. Jayanilal Radas & ors Matubhai J & M Captain & V.

1282-12—Mirza M and M Mahomed Nasim v. Fatmajan widow and anr Madhowji K & C.

For hearing on exceptions to Comr's report.

382-07—M B Chothia Aboo Mahomed Poonjani v. Haji Moosa Aba and ors Khunderao L & M.

3-13—Daphtary F and D Dayabhai Panachand v. Raichand Ghella and anr Mehta and D.

531-13—Purnanand and Co Moreshwer Bhai v. Yeshwantrao Anandrao Matubhai J and M.

604-13—Madhowji K and C Bai Jivkore widow v. Dayabhai Premchand Edgelow G W & Co.

112-14—Ardeshir H D & Co Manilal Nanji Ludah & anr v. Teppa Roopa Little and Co.

164-14—Ardeshir H D & Co The Central Bank of India Ltd and anr v. Damodhar Balwant Joshi Sabnis & G.

S C Ct 731-27983-12—Daphtary F and D Hirji Mulji and anr v. Punja Jairam Madhowji K & C.

1106-12—Mulji and Th Fazulbhai Peer Mahomed Salemahomed Peermahomed Matubhai J and M.

813-13—Bick. M R and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy v. Maneckbai widow and ors Shamrao M & H.

702-13—Payne & Co The Arab Steamers Ltd. v. Haridas Asanand & Sons a firm Bhaishanker K & G.

1122-12—Manchersaw & N Yeshwantprasad Hariprasad Desai & Co a firm v Messrs Hormusji Rattonji Oomrigar & Co a firm Jehangir and S.

837-13—Sabnis and G Bibibai v. Mahomed Hoosein & ors. M B Chotia.

1027-13—Smetham & Co Aishabai widow v. A M Jeewanji & Co a firm Payne & Co.

655-12—Bhaishanker K & G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v. Prof. Tribhowandas Kallianji Gajjar and ors Bicknell M R & Co Tyabjee D & Co.

1056-13—Captain & V Gomtibai v. Vallabhdas Hirji a firm and ors Shroff D & D.

45-14—Jamsetji R & D Magana Nursee v. Rajanna Nursee Metha and D.

1149-13—J A Valles Anna Domingo Mariandis & anr v. Jaoquinne Vincente Pinto and ors.

187-13—Dastur and Co Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal v. The Municipal Comr. for the City of Bombay Crawford B & Co.

775-13—Crawford B & Co The Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay v. Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal Dastur and Co. Crawford B and Co.

961-13—Edgelow G W & Co Mulji Carsondas Madhowji Thakersey & Co a firm Payne & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Petition for hearing (In chambers).

In re Ind Co's Act VI of 1882 Pandia and Co. In Re the Krishna Co Ltd v. Purshotambhai Achabhai Desai Petitioner.

For Dismissal (in Court).

60-12—Pestonji R K & Co Manmonandas Kalidas & anr v. Jeewandas Tirumber and ors Craigie B and C Maneckjal and T.

For Consent Decree.

637-13—Ardeshir H D & Co Ebrahimbhoy Karimbhoy Nanaji v. Noor Mahomed Vazir Captain & V.

210-14—Jehangir and S. Ardeshir Muncherji Unwalla v. The Yorkshire Insurance Co Ltd Pestonji R K & Co.

For argument as to interest and costs.

112-04—M B Framroj Jamshed Aga v. Panchordas T Mody Khunderao L & M 9-4-14.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

4-10—Khunderao L & M Mahomedally Jiwaji v. Verdoobai widow and ors Payne and Co. Part heard 22-1-14.

262-13—Motichand and D Sarabai widow v. Alli Mahomed Allarakhia Pacha & Co Part heard 30-3-14.

For hearing on exceptions to Commissioner's report.

535-11—Bicknell M R & Co Bapuji Framji Moosa v. Wiechers & Helm & firm Crawford B & Co.

Short Cause.

5-14—Matubhai J & M The Bombay Banking Co Ltd v. Laxmidas Nagardas Shroff & anr Mehta D and L Jehangir M & S.

Matrimonial Suits.

582-13—Payne & Co Mercy Eileen Gay v. Carl William Grant Gay Pestonji R K & Co.

731-13—Pestonji R & Co Carl William Grant Gay v. Mercy Eileen Gay and anr Payne & Co. Matubhai J & M.

731A-13—Pestonji R K & Co Carl William Grant Gay v. Mercy Eileen Gay and ors Craigie B and C.

Long Causes.

1125-13—Matubhai J & M Sulleman Hassam v. Mahomed Yoosuf Haji Esmail & anr Payne & Co Little & Co.

924-13—Jehangir M & S Girdharilal Balabux a firm v. Fulchand Padamraj & Co. a firm and anr Madhavjee K & C Mirza M & M.

693-13—Matubhai J & M Virji & Co a firm v. Govind Raghunatha Thakur and ors S A Tyabji Sabnis & G.

560-11—Payne & Co Mathuradas Kallianji & Co a firm v. Amratlal Virchand and anr Shamrao M & H.

772-13—Sunderdas & Co Sobhagchand Nagin-chand v. Chandulal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P and P.

767-13—Rustomji and Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v. Dinsha Nasarwanji Daruwalla and anr

757-13—Bhaishanker K & G Hirachand Sakharam v. Shavchand Dharamsey & ors Manchershaw & N.

630-13—Hiralal and Co Nanabhai Tullockchand and ors The Albert Press Co. Ltd & anr Little & Co Bhaishanker K & G.

688-13—Sunderdas and Co Rose Kate Correa v. Thomas Wm. De Almeida Daphtary Fund D.

H. E. Iven Chen, the Chinese representative at the Tibetan Conference in Simla has been initiated into the mysteries of the Craft in Lodge Himalayan Brotherhood, having been proposed by Rt. Wor. Bro. Sir Henry MacMahon and seconded by Wor. Bro. R. E. Holland.

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LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON AT THE HINDU GYMKHANA, MAHABLESHWAR.

Phot by Devare and Co.

Their Excellencies Traversing the Grounds.

FAMOUS MOSQUE OF AKBARABADI.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL FIND AT DELHI.

According to a Delhi contemporary an interesting work of excavation is now going on in that city, close to the east gate of the King Edward Memorial garden, not far from the Juma Musjid. It appears that in the course of certain improvement operations the local authorities came across an unsightly mound, which on being dug up has disclosed the ruins of the famous Mosque of Akbarabadi, built in the reign of the Emperor Shah Jehan, the builder of the Taj, and named after a wife of his Begum Akbarabadi Mahal.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan of Aligbar fame, who was a Munsif in Delhi before the outbreak of the Mutiny, has left a glowing description of this mosque in his *Asar-us-Sanadid*. Apparently the mosque or at least the ruins of it, were in fairly good condition in his days. Sir Syed Ahmed states that the mosque was built in the 24th year of Shah Jehan's reign. It had three domes and seven arches, the building being 63 yards long and 17 yards wide. The whole masjid was made of red stone, but the niche in the front was of marble inlaid with mosaic work, and in front of that was a *chabutra*, 63 yards by 57 yards by 3½ yards. Round this there was a railing of red stone. In front was a tank 12 yards by 12 yards, "which outrivals the springs of the sun and the moon." It used to be watered by a canal. Round the tank there were rooms 154 yards long and 104 yard wide. In front of each room there was an antechamber and in front of the latter a *chabutra* four yards wide. The Masjid had two very tall minarets. As a whole, says Sir Syed, it was "a masjid, attractive, enthralling, soothing, soul-absorbing. From top to bottom it is made of red stone. There are rooms for the residence of students. The masjid has been erected on a plinth facing the west, before whose magnificence and splendour the sky pales and before whose greatness and glory the earth is but a particle of dust."

On the front door of this beautiful edifice was a stone with the following inscription in Persian:—

'This masjid, which is the acme of all generosity, of all comfort, this shooting *hamam* (Turkish bath) this lovely court-yard is the place of worship of the virtuous and a source of all joy to those who sit in rows and pray. It is a joy to those in heaven and a benefit to those on earth; it was built by the command of, and in the blessed reign of, the king of Islam, of long shadow, benefactor of the people, pillar of faith, the chosen khalif of God, merciful to all creatures of God, exponent of the glory of God, the victorious, the august Shahabuddin Mohomed Shah Jehan, of auspicious birth, special slave of God, true lover of the shadow of God, giver of alms, the endorser of all the virtues of Izzul Nissa Begum more commonly known as Akbarabadi Mahal. In order to fulfill the will of God, obtain his blessing in the world to come, and to obtain the confidence and love of God with all rights of ownership, this lawful *wakf* has been created and it is further declared that whatever is left over after the repairs of this property shall be devoted to the services of the mosque and the maintenance of the *hamam* and the students and for all or any of the purposes aforesaid. This magnificent building in the space of two years and at a cost of Rs. 1,50,000. in the month of Ramzan in the year 1006 Hijri, corresponding with the 24th year of his reign, was built. May God preserve this holy place of goodness, and benefit the people. Built in memory of the happy reign of the King, defender of the faith, acceptor of, and seeker after, truth. Accept this prayer, O God, Lord of Heaven and Earth, Amen!' "

A detachment of 360 camels, under the command of Lieutenant Pirthi Singh, I, A., has arrived from India at Kismayu, British East Africa. Kenwar Pirthi Singh is one of the Indian Officers who was commissioned through the Imperial Cadet Corps.

PARTITION OF AHMEDABAD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I request the favour of your publishing the following lines in the columns of your widely circulated paper, *re.* the question of creating a separate Judicial District for the revenue Zilla of Kaira, which, it is reported, is engaging the attention of the Bombay Government at present. About two years ago the Kaira executive officers, so the report goes, tried to persuade the Bombay Government to create a separate judicial District for Kaira Zilla on grounds best known to themselves. The revenue Zillas of Kaira and Ahmedabad have had a common District Court for the last 40 years and more, with the exception of a short period of about four years from 1886 to 1890, during which time the experiment of giving a separate Judge to Kaira was tried and abandoned by Government. This amalgamation of Judicial Courts has worked so well that the practice of holding Kaira Sessions at Nariad was given up by Government last year, and it was ordered that henceforth all Kaira Sessions should be tried at Ahmedabad. This arrangement, like all concentration of work, has proved economical to Government and is much appreciated by the Kaira public, as affording them an opportunity of having justice before a more experienced Judge; as Ahmedabad is for the most part given by Government the benefit of a first rate District and Sessions Judge.

But a well-grounded report is of late circulating that Government contemplates disturbing the present arrangement for judicial work in North Gujarat by the creation of a separate Judicial District for Kaira. But strangely enough Government, while it takes the public in its confidence by the issue of a pamphlet and press note regarding the change of head-quarters for the Thana District, and the creation of a new Judicial District for Kolaba, takes no step to inform the people of Northern Gujarat as to what proposals are at present under consideration for the litigating public of the three revenue Zillas of Kaira, Ahmedabad and Panch Mahals. The public of Gujerat trust that Government will be pleased, before taking any steps, to state publicly who are the initiators of the present proposal to partition the Ahmedabad Judicial District, and what are the grounds urged by them in support thereof. For Government must be well aware that the public has never made any demand hitherto to create any new Judicial District for Kaira.—Yours etc.

P.

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LARGEST BRITISH LINER.

AQUITANIA IN THE MERSEY.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRIALS AND TESTS AT SEA.

The new Cunard liner Aquitania, the largest British liner afloat, arrived in the Mersey on May 14 and is to be prepared for her first voyage to New York, which begins on May 30. The presence of the ship in the fairway from early morning aroused great interest, her general resemblance to the Lusitania and Mauretania being the subject of almost uinversal comment, wrote the Liverpool correspondent of "The Times." The expert, however, detected important differences.

First, it was noted that the poop deck in the new ship was higher and flush with the forecastle head, giving a better appearance at the stern. The forecastle, too is longer and she has a beautiful shear. Again, amidships great plate glass panels enclose the sides of the new ship, forming on the topmost, or "A", deck, a garden lounge and on the next or "B," dock, an enclosed promenade. In this latter an important innovation has been introduced in the form of a raised terrace near the deck-house, where people may recline on deck chairs free of the promenaders, who, on their part, cannot obstruct the view seaward. Moreover, the face plate of the stepped terrace is pierced with lighting and ventilation panels, while similar windows are formed at the foot of the coamings of the deck-house behind, and thus natural light and ventilation are given to a second and third row of specially planned state rooms on the third or "C," deck. At each end of the terrace, too, are special suites with isolated verandahs. These are only the more obvious to observers today of many novel features in the details.

SIZE AND SPEED.

The Aquitania, too, did not seem to differ materially in size from the two earlier Cunarders, because her proportions, and particularly her four funnels and two masts, give such a pleasingly symmetrical appearance. Were the Lusitania and Acquitania placed side by side in the Mersey the great increase in size would be demonstrated. With her 901ft. 6in. of length the Aquitania is 116ft. 6in. longer than her two sister liners, and the beam of 97ft. is 9ft. greater while the displacement tonnage when she leaves on her voyage will be 53,000 tons, or nearly 15,000 tons more. This last is absorbed entirely by provisions for greater dividend earning; more cargo and a greater number of passengers are arranged for. This was facilitated further by the decision to give her a less speed, one which would enable her to make the round voyage to New York in 16 days with adequate time to "turn about" at New York. It is thus possible for the Cunard Company to conduct their weekly mail service with three leviathans. In the Aquitania, notwithstanding her greater displacement tonnage, the weightt of machinery is 9,000 tons, against 9,936 tons, in the Lusitania, and the tonnage of coal for the voyage is reduced by a proportionate extent because of the lower power and the greater economy of the turbines.

MEASUREMENT OF VIBRATION.

The propelling machinery, of approximately 60,000 shaft horse-power, incorporates many developments evolved since the Lusitania was completed. The experience gained by the Cunard Company in the working of the Lusitania and Mauretania, and that accumulated by the builders, Messrs. John Brown and Co., in the design and manufacture of turbines, has resulted in several improvements applicable specially to large power merchant ships. It was to test these, rather than to sun speed trials, that the vessel has steamed 48 hours since leaving the Clyde. The true speed test will be across the Atlantic. Mr. A. A. Booth, the chairman of the Cunard Company, and several of the directors were on board during this week's trials. It should be stated first that the machinery had only been turned slowly before and therefore it was decided slowly to work it up to full power after leaving the anchorage. Several runs were made over the measured mile at Skelmorlie at speeds from 12 to 24 knots in the upper estuary of the Clyde, which proved none too wide for the manœuvring of the ship at high speed, especially in presence of other shipping. The ship had not been docked since the launch 13 months ago, and any record here of speed for the power developed might be misleading owing to the condition of the submerged part of the hull. But sufficient data were got to justify the belief that the anticipations of design will be fully realized —namely, an average speed of not less than 23 knots on the Transatlantic voyage.

There was on board a pallograph for measuring and recording vibration, and this was in constant use successively at numerous points on the various decks. The records taken showed that the provision made to stiffen the structure of the ship, especially at the stern, proved thoroughly effective.

The testing of the machinery manœuvring gear was of still greater interest. The Lusitania and Mauretania have an installation of Parsons turbines of the compound type. On each side of the centre line are two shafts, one driven by a high-pressure turbine exhausting into a low pressure turbine on the other shaft. The inner or low-pressure turbines alone had astern driving turbines. The new ship has the more recently evolved system of treble series Parsons turbines.

BULKHEADS AND FIRE ALARMS.

Opportunity was also taken while the vessel was at sea to ascertain the efficiency of the bulkhead door arrangements. There are 84 separate compartments in the Aquitania, in addition to 41 in the double bottom. There are 16 transverse bulkheads extending is most cases to 19ft above the load line, with a minimum in the others of 9ft. above the water line. In addition, there extends on each side of the boiler-rooms a longitudinal bulkhead 18ft. from the outer skin, the intervening space forming coal bunkers, while longitudinal bulkheads divide the machinery main compartment into three separate rooms and the condenser compartment into two sections. A novel feature in the machinery for the simultaneous closing of the doors by the captain on the bridge is that the system is divided into two independent units, one for the doors in transverse bulkheads, the other for those in the longitudinal division walls. Thus such doors in the latter as require to be open for stoking the boilers may be independently opened or closed, while all the doors in the main transverse walls are kept closed at the will of the captain. This will be the normal condition at sea, and still all doors may be closed by the captain in emergency. On trial at seea the arrangement worked admirably and each door was opened at the respective stations temporarily for the passage of men, but they automatically closed in a few seconds since the valve on the captain's bridge dominated the mechanism.

Again, in every compartment is an electric instrument which by any undue rise of temperature rings a ball on the bridge and records the location of the instrument affected, and thus indicates outbreak of fire. This also was tested. A multiplicity of hydrants are provided, with immense pumping power, for extinguishing fire. From the holds there are trunks to an instrument on the bridge fitted with a powerful exhaust fan, so that the presence of smoke in air continuously drawn from any hold is indicated, and through the same trunk a great volume of steam can at once be directed into the hold for the checking of any outbreak.

Other tests and examinations of the equipment—notably of the great array of motor-boats with their wireless equipment and other boats to take all on board at any time—might be described; but the total result would still be the assurance that the 4,000 passengers and crew who sail in the Aquitania will have the same guarantee of safety and comfort as the 3.000 who have crossed in the Lusitania and Mauretania on the many voyages made since they were completed seven years ago.

SPURTS IN EXPLORATION

LORD CURZON ON CURVES OF ACTIVITY.

Lord Curzon delivered his third and last address as president at the anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on May 19.

He said that the three years during which he had held office had been especially memorable for the extraordinary burst of activity in Polar exploration, which had resulted in the discovery of the South Pole, and the mingled tragedy and glory of the expeditions of Scott and Mawson. The tragedy of Scott's fate cast a cloud upon the brilliance of other achievements in the same area, but it was a memorable triennium that had witnessed Amundsen's successful dash to the Pole, Filchner's attempt to penetrate inland from the Weddell Sea, and the expedition from which Dr. Douglas Mawson had just returned. They congratulated him upon the spirit, resourcefulness, and amazing fortitude that enabled him to escape the fate of his two brave companions, and he was disposed to think that the scientific results of the expedition would compare favourably with those of any party that had ever attempted to explore the Antarctic continent.

Durin gthe past few months they had heard much of expeditions which intended to pierce the secrets of the interior or to trace the contours of the Antarctic coast. Of these attempts the most adventurous and the furthest advanced, both in scale and equipment, was that of Sir Ernest Shackleton, who contempleted crossing the continent from the Weddell Sea to the Ross Sea. If he were able to carry out that bold and Napoleonic conception—in which they wished him every success—he would add a final wreath to those with which he was already crowned.—(Cheers.) The question might be asked—What was the explanation of these sudden spurts of geographical activity in different parts of the World? The answer was that it always had been so. Exploration had always progressed, so to speak, in spirals, a period of inaction being followed by a burst of energy. They might expect the curve of Polar activity to be an ascending one for still some years to come, and it was the business of geographical societies to lend assistance and guidance to that tendency.

SPREAD OF GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE.

After briefly reviewing the progress of exploration in other parts of the world, Lord Curzon went on to refer to the directions in which he thought the work of the society might be expanded. He hoped that in the future the society would turn its attention to the co-ordination of geographical work and the wider distribution of geographical knowledge in all parts of the United Kingdom. It might also devote its efforts to geographical exploration. in the altered conditions of the present day. explorations inaugurated and financed by the society would be of very rare occurence, but, as the sphere of possible geographical work became more accurately defined, they might be able to play a greater part in co-ordination and financial aid. The first essential, however, to the assumption of such a task was that an estimate should be formed of the work that remained to oe undertaken in that respect.

If that were done, instead of waiting for the chance man to turn up to do the work that was required, they might themselves look about the ideal man, and while they might not defray the entire cost of any individual expedition, they might be able to contribute at least a portion of the expense. But even supposing that the entire world had been mapped, the function of the society need not end. On the contrary, the work of the geographer, as distinguished from the mere explorer, would then really begin. In short, it would not be a bad thing if the society were more clearly to realize where it stood in view of its function towards the promotion of geographical science.

During the meeting the Royal medals for the Encouragement of Geographical Science and Discovery were presented.

A FAMOUS INDIAN MUSICIAN.

THE LATE SIR SOURENDRO MOHUN TAGORE.

Raja Sourendro Mohun Tagore whose death is reported in a Calcutta telegram was the second son of the late Hara Kumar Tagore, and was born in Calcutta in 1840, says the "Englishman." Like his brother, the Maharaja Bahadur, the late Sir Jotindro Mohun Tagore, he was educated at the Hindu College, and even in his earlier years displayed unusual literary talent, writing in Bengali, at the age of fourteen, a book on geography, and at the age of fifteen an original drama entitled "Muktavali." As the first fruit of his studies in Sanskrit, he made a translation in Bengali of Kalidas' drama, "Malavikagnimitra." It was in his seventeenth year that he began to cultivate music, taking lessons in that of Hindu from Professors Luchmi Prasad and Khetra Mohun Gosvami and in European music from a German Professor. With a view to collect all available information on the science and art of music, he procured rare works from England, and old Sanskrit manuscripts from Benares, Kashmir, Nepal, and other distant places, and therewith established in his house a musical library which is the most valuable of any to be found in India. In 1871 he founded the Bengal Academy of Music, both of which institutions he presided over and maintained at his own expense. By means of these two institutions, and the composition, publication and free distribution of a large number of musical works he succeeded in reducing Hindu music to a system, and reviving its cultivation among the higher classes of the Indian people, by whom it had been neglected for centuries.

The late Raja was the originator of the system of notation for Hindu music, which, through his books and the music school, has come to be widely adopted in India. He modelled the Indian orchestra on the European basis (doing away with European instruments, which were at one time used) and composed a number of suitable airs for the same. It was he who composed the Bengali tune, and arranged the archestral parts for the English song of "welcome" which was performed before the late King Edward VII on the occasion of his visit to India in 1875.

On the 12th of February, 1881, he gave a series of representations illustrating the *rasas*, or the various passions recognised by Sanskrit dramatists; the music being arranged in connection with the entertainments held from time to time in his family house, before distinguished guests.

At the request of the London Committee of the "National Anthem for India" who had approached him as "the highest musical authority in India," the Raja arranged to set the words of the English National Anthem to twelve varieties of Indian melody, and also made a Bengali translation of the Anthem which was approved and adopted by the Committee. This translation, with the original music, he freely distributed in India. He caused to be manufactured and forwarded to the Committee of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886, a set of twenty-three tuning forks representing the *Scrutis* or intervals of the octave in Hindu music, and published a book called. "The Twenty-two Musical *Scrutis* of the Hindus," in which the intervals were explained. Those forks he had made at the request of the Government of India.

The late Raja was the first native of India to receive the degree of Doctor of Music. The University of Oxford conferred the degree upon him, in November, 1896, *in absentia*, a rare honour.

In recognition of his musical attainments he was created, by the Government of India, a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, and the title of "Raja" was conferred on him in the year 1880. Her Majesty, the late Queen Victoria, was pleased to create him, in 1884, a Knight Bachelor of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and expressed a wish to decorate him personally, an honour which he was compelled to forego on religious grounds. On the same ground he was unable to respond to the invitation of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII to go to Rome for the purpose of being decorated with the Order of the Golden Spur. By the Government of India he was made a Justice of the Peace for the town of Calcutta and a fellow of the Calcutta University; he was also granted the privilege of private entree to Government House, and exemption from attendance in Civil Courts, while permission to keep armed retainers, and a licence to possess two cannons was also extended to him.

Though music was his special study, the late Raja has written on other subjects. His dramatic compositions have already been mentioned. The experience that he gained in discerning and valuing gems found a practical shape in his comprehensive work designated "Mani-mala," or a garland of gems, a work which has been greatly admired by the public and freely quoted from in some of the geological works published under the authority of the Government of India. His "Dhatu-mala" or a garland of metals, published in 1902. is also a work of extensive research. Under the title of "Our Indian Horse," he has brought out a brochure in which the Sanskrit views on the subject are stated. In this connection it might be mentioned that he had studied Natural History thoroughly, and in dealing with birds and beasts (of which at one time he owned a large collection) he acquired such a good ear that he could name the different species of any particular class of birds from their notes.

The late Raja Sir Sourindro Mohun Tagore was the first native of Bengal to receive the honour of Knighthood from the British Sovereign, and the only native of India who has had similar honours in such large number from foreign Potentates. The old ex-King of Oudh, himself a celebrated connoisseur of music, once invited the Raja to his palace at Garden Reach, and, in appreciation of his knowledge of music, clasped him in an affectionate embrace and decorated him with a garland of silver threads, while, with tearful eyes, he expressed his regret that in the position in which he found himself, he was unable to decorate him with a pearl necklace befitting his rank and attainments.

The late Raja, to the end although overwhelmed with trouble, continued his interest in Music and the Institutions he had formed. He died surrounded by all the members of his family, including the present Maharaja Tagore who had attended him lovingly in his later days and to whom he was very much attached.

RE-LIVING THE PAST.

M. BERGSON'S EXPLANATION OF A COMMON ILLUSION.

Professor Bergson, in his ninth Gifford Lecture at Edinburgh University, concluded his survey of disorders of the personality with a discussion of the disorders associated with the will, or, as he prefers to describe more generally, with the "internal impetus, says "The Times."

Mere reasoning, he pointed out, cannot in itself lead to action; in order to come to a decision we need a sufficient "internal impetus." When the impetus fails the condition to which Professor Janet has applied the term "psychasthenia" results—a reluctance or inability to act. Among psychasthenic conditions is "paramnesia," that curious illusion known to everybdoy, in which we have a sudden conviction that what we are experiencing now we have experienced once before—that we are actually living a bit of our past life over again. M. Bergson quoted it as a case in which we may almost measure the slowing down of the impetus to action. The explanation which he suggests is this. Before converting perception into memory we usually wait, with attention fixed, until our present is finished. But through inadequate psychical impetus our attention may flag and revive, thereby throwing the details of the scene into recollection, even while we recognize the scene as a whole to be new.

MIND AND BODY.

In the tenth lecture M. Bergson turned to the consideration of the part played by the body in the conception of personality.

The body, he said, cannot have the *role* of begetting consciousness. The idea of a consciousness which is the duplicate of certain cerebral states is purely metaphysical, and has been derived from a one-sided development of the doctrine of Descartes by the doctor philosophers of the eighteenth century who passed it on to nineteenth century science, which accepted it as a convenient hypothesis. But it is not scientific in any sense of the term. Everything is incomprehensible if we take the cerebral fact to be an equivalent of the mental fact; but all becomes simplified if we take the cerebral fact to be an appendix of the mental fact, the brain performing the function of translating into movements and gestures what takes place in the mind in order to insert the mind in the world upon which it is called upon to act.

No doubt if we take this view we have to explain how moral personality and physical personality, which are in such sharp contradistinction, are yet capable of interaction. But this difficulty is lessened if we note that we can never picture anything to ourselves except by analogy with our consciousness. Matter, in whatever way we may try to conceive it, will always appear to be a sort of consciousness—an impersonal consciousness on which the personal consciousness are settled like parasites. If we adopt such a conception of the relation of the mind to the body we find that the character of the person bears a certain relation to its physical temperament, but does not depend upon it absolutely. The physical organism furnishes moral personality with a frame in which it is, no doubt, unable to insert no matter what picture, but is yet free to insert an infinite number of pictures all different.

For years poetry was almost tabu. The muse had been wandering in the wilderness, and now suddenly we find the poets among the best sellers. 'The Everlasting Mercy' and 'The Dauber' especially attracted attention in America; then there is that remarkable Bengali poet, Tagore, the sale of whose works compares favourably with the best selling novels. The sale of his 'The Gardener' alone in America exceeded 100,000 copies. One bookseller in Los Angeles sold 200 copies in that city alone. Such a thing had not been seen the heyday of Tennyson, when a new volume of his poems was the talk of both hemispheres. . . . . .

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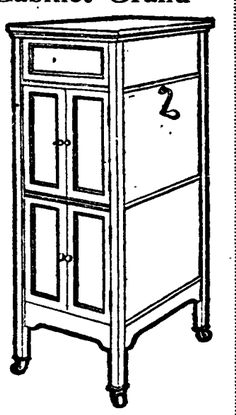

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BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

HAWKS.—May 19th, at Dibrugarh, the wife of F. G. Hawks, of a son.

DEATHS.

CARAPIET.—May 22nd, at his residence, No. 21. Turner Street, Carapiet Paul Carapiet (late Vestry Clerk and Accountant, Armenian Church), aged 49 years.

FRENCH.—May 22nd, at the Presidency General Hospital, Phyllis Uvedale Alice Paul, the dearly loved infant daughter (twin) of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. French.

COMMISSARIAT.—Shirin, daughter of Mr. Sorabshaw Cursedjee and grand-daughter of the late Mr. Erachshaw Kharsedji Kohiyar, died last evening. Funeral at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, to-day at 3 p.m., (B.T.).

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay High Court re-opens after the May Vacation 11-30 a.m. „

WEDNESDAY, June 10.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varietes, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Variety and Pictures, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Railway Time Table—The following are the hours of arrival and deparature of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore).	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-0	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter class)	7-25	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

Punjab Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Major H. F. Busch, Commanding.

June 8.

336. Musketry.—The Range at Chat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Tuesday 9th Inst.—"A" Coy. Class Firing.
Wednesday 10th Inst.—"C" and "F" Cos. Class Firing.
Thursday 11th Inst.—"A" Coy. Class Firing.
Friday 12th Inst.—"C" and "F" Cos. Class Firing.
Saturday 13th Inst.—"D" Coy. Class Firing.
Sunday 14th Inst.—"D" Coy. Club Shoot.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

337. In accordance with Brigade Order No. 146 dated 3rd June 1914, the undermentioned Officer is granted leave of absence out of India from 1st June to 30th November 1914:—
Colonel Robert William Layard Dunlop, C.I.E., V. D., Commandant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

338. In accordance with India Army Orders No. 290 dated 1st June 1914, the undermentioned Officers, N. C. Officers, and Volunteers Bombay Vol. Rifles have been awarded the Volunteer Long Service Medal.
Captain N. W. Faith.
Captain T. H. Potts.
Cr. Sergt. R. H. Fido.
Cr. Sergt. T. Stockbridge.
Sergt.-Bugler E. A. Jolley.
Lce Sergt. A. S. Daly.
Corpl. G. Clarke.
Corpl. R. H. Partridge.
Vol. E. Ouseley.
(Sd.) O. T. MacR LECKIE, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BURNING COTTON ON A BULLOCK CAR

Yesterday afternoon the unusual sight of cotton ablaze on a bullock cart was seen near the Hotel Majestic.

The usual string of carts was proceeding along from Colaba to the docks when a quantity of loose charred cotton loaded on one of the carts burst into flames. The fire occurred at the top of the cotton, and must have been smouldering for some time before it actually got ablaze.

The driver got rid of the blazing cotton by the simple expedient of tipping it into the road where it quickly burnt itself out.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Saturday, there were recorded in Bombay City four attacks and four deaths from plague, out of a total mortality of 85 from all causes. The total mortality on the corresponding day of 1913 was 99 and on that of 1912, 96. There were no cases of either small-pox or cholera during the above period. The plague attacks were reported from Fort (Northern) 2, Fanaswadi 1, and Byculla 1. On Friday last in all 1,252 rats were caught by the municipal rat-catchers. Out of them 39 were found to be plague infected, A Ward contributing 7, B Ward 13, C Ward 14, D Ward 4, E Ward 1, F and G Wards nil.

PIECEGOODS BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday a large number of piecegoods brokers assembled in the Hindusthani Native Merchants' Association Hall, Kalbadevi, and formed a union under the name of "The Bombay Piecegoods Brokers' Association with the object of facilitating business in general and improving the status of the members by close co-operation. Officials and members of the Managing Committee were elected, general rules were framed and a handsome sum was subscribed to meet the preliminary expenses. All desirous of joining the Association are cordially invited.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

TRUST OFFICIALS DEFAMATION CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. David Joseph Samson, an Assistant Land Manager of the Bombay Improvement Trust charged Mr. Pascoo Mulji with defamation.

Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, and Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. D. M. Madon, Advocate, and Messrs. Godinho and Balubhai T Desai, pleaders, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused's solicitors in a letter to the Improvement Trust Board alleged that the complainant had called upon their client to come to a private arrangement, in the event of which being done, it was alleged, the accused, who was a tenant of the Trust, would not be asked to vacate the plot and no increase would be made in the rent.

The complainant, being further cross-examined on Saturday, denied several further allegations of bribery and said that the dealers in pulse and other tenants of the Trust had combined against him and wanted him to go out as he had increased the rent and insisted upon adequate rents being paid.

The further hearing was adjourned.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

Before the Fort Bench of Honorary Magistrates, presided over by Mr. J. E. Davar, Sergeant Ferguson charged Anand Keshar Kamat, a motor car driver, with rash and negligent driving.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 28th May at about midnight the accused was going from Ravelin Street into Waudy Road, when his car collided with a victoria which was proceeding along Waudy Road towards the Victoria Terminus station. One of the shafts of the victoria was broken and the horse injured. The motor car was also slightly damaged. The victoria was in the centre of the road and was going at a slow pace.

It was urged for the defence that the victoria was not on its proper side and that it was thus contributory to the collision.

Their Worships remarked that the point at issue was what the pace was at which the car was driven when it took the turning. It was the duty of and an obligation on drivers to slow down when going from a cross road into a main road. The evidence showed that the accused did not slow down and the occupants of the victoria had a very narrow escape. There could be no doubt that the collision was caused by the accused taking the turning faster than the limits of safety permitted. Their Worships further said that cases of this nature were unfortunately on the increase and that in the interests of public safety they must be adequately dealt with. The accused was fined Rs. 30.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which N. P. Marker, lately Secretary to the Igatpuri Railway Co-operative Stores, charged W. Gilbert, manager of the Stores, with defamation. Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the complainant.

The complainant's allegation was that the accused in a letter to Mr. Hutchinson, a railway employe and a customer of the Stores, defamed him (the complainant) and made insulting remarks about him in it.

The defence pleaded good faith and privilege. It was urged that the remarks made in the letter were based on the report of the auditor.

His Worship said there were civil and criminal appeals and proceedings pending in the case, in which the same questions at issue between the parties were involved. His Worship therefore thought that it was undesirable that the present case should proceed before decisions in those matters were given. The accused who had pleaded good faith was discharged, but it was not an acquittal, and it was open to the complainant to apply for a fresh process if he wished to.

In the case auditor D. X. Sequira, who was examined, demanded his fees as a professional witness.

His Worship disallowed the fees on the ground that the witness was there to depose to certain facts only.

HOUSE BREAKING BY NIGHT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Inspector Sabaji charged Lala Chhibha, a domestic servant, with attempting house breaking at night. Mr. Bahamansha H. Daruvala defended.

The prosecution story was that the accused was seen at 2-30 a.m., climbing up the water pipe of a house at Cheera Bazaar and attempting to enter the premises of a Parsi named Naoroji Jamshedji Kolabawalla. On being detected he climbed down the pipe and slowly went along the road as if nothing had happened. He was, however, arrested.

The defence pleaded mistaken identity. It was urged that the accused resided just opposite the place and was sleeping on the verandah as on the road he was disturbed in his sleep by the noise of the tramway repairs that were going on there; and that it was improbable that the accused would attempt to climb up the pipe to effect an entrance, when being familiar with the place he could have easily gone into the room by crossing the parapet after going up the staircase which skirted the road.

On the accused being searched an old "sari" was found on him, which belonged to one Bapuji Sorabji and the accused was further charged with theft in a building.

Mr. Daruwala urged that it was an old "sari" which had about three months ago fallen on the road from the window, and that the accused had after making inquiries, kept it. He submitted that it was only a technical offence.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 5 on the second charge and to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30, or in default 15 days rigorous imprisonment on the first charge.

FRERE ROAD FIRE.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Superintendent Sanderson, in his report to the Commissioner of Police, on Friday's fire in the cotton godown at Frere-road, says:—

At 9-10 a.m. yesterday a fire broke out in a godown at Frere-road occupied by the Indian Cotton Company who had stored 2,977 full pressed bales of cotton valued at Rs. 2,50,000 in the godown. The fire was discovered by a Parsi clerk named Framroz Bomanji, who on opening the godown at the north end at 9 a.m. smelt something burning but could not see any fire. He then opened the door at the south end of the goown and he saw that the cotton was on fire, and at once ran and rang the fire-alarm. The Fire Brigade were quickly on the scene and commenced work on the fire which soon spread throughout the godown and to the two upper stories of the building, which was completely gutted within half an hour. The Fire Brigade had the fire under control by 11 a.m. but it was not extinguished till about 3-30 p.m. From enquiries it appears that the godown was locked up the previous evening at 6-30 by a clerk of the Indian Cotton Company named Chaturbhuj Morarji who took the key and handed it over to a muccadum of the firm, Mr. Pherozeshah Murzban at Colaba, from whom the key was obtained by Framroj Bomanji yesterday morning.

The damage to cotton is estimated at Rs. 2,50,000 and is insured for Rs. 5,00,000 with the Royal Exchange Company. The damage to the building which belong to one Meghji Valabhdas is estimated at Rs. 50,000 and is insured for the same amount in the South British Insurance Company. At about 11 a.m. the west well of the building collapsed and fell on the roof of the adjoining godown occupied by the Chunilal Sakarchand a grain merchant, and five coolies who were working in the godown were injured; two of them are detained in hospital. The damage to grain in this godown by water is estimated at Rs. 8,000 and is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is not known.

In connection with the fire on Friday Mr. Rustomji Edulji, for Edulji and Co., tobaccnmists, informs us that he did not remove his stock-in-trade and furniture, but that the removal was done by the Salvage Corps.

FIRE IN MUNICIPAL KUTCHRA.

A fire broke out in the municipal *kutchra* (sweepings) that is stored at the Mahaluxmi flats, Clerk Road, yesterday morning. The fire spread over an area of one mile and burned for more than an hour. The municipal fire-engines repaired to the scene and put out the fire.

COAL FIRE AT AT LAKRI BUNDER.

An alarm of fire was raised yesterday at noon time from the coal stacks at Lakri Bunder. The fire-brigade were informed and three engines promptly repaired to the scene. Two of these engines quickly set to work and after three hours' efforts succeeded in checking the fire, which had originated in the coal belonging to Messrs. Graham and Company. The damage by fire is estimated at about Rs. 5,000.

COTTON STORAGE DIFFICULTY.

EXTRA RISK PREMIUM BEING CHARGED.

At the Cotton Green at Colaba an early arrival of the monsoon is not desired. There is a good deal more cotton there than there is godown accommodation for, and though a little rain does not harm pressed cotton such a lot as we expect and usually get—in the early stages of the monsoon would do a lot of damage. The extremly big crop of cotton which has come in this year has put the dealers into a difficulty, and they are at a loss what to do to get the cotton under cover.

At Victoria Bunder all sorts of temporary sheds have been run up in which to store the cotton, and so flimsy are some of the structures that it is reported that an extra risk premium at considerably high figures has been placed on cotton stored there since Saturday.

BROKEN HEARTED.

SUICIDE OF AN ELECTRICAL ENGINEER

As stated in Saturday's issue, Mr. L. Stephens, aged thirty, employed as an electrical engineer in the Indian Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Works at Dadar, who was found suffering from the effects of sulphuric acid poisoning in his room in the Prince of Wales Hotel, Fort, on May 24th died at the European General Hospital on Friday night.

An inquest was held by Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coronor, on Saturday morning at the hospital, when Mr. Patrick O'Neale, a resident of the same hotel, said that on the 24th May last, the deceased had some friends early in the morning and went down with them to the bar. He returned to his room and shortly afterwards he told witness he had had a drink of sulphuric acid. Witness sent a servant to inform the proprietor. The deceased was taken by his friends to the hospital.

Richard Murray, a telegraph operator, said he had known the deceased for the last six months. Lately the deceased had appeared depressed. At about one o'clock on the 24th May witness met the deceased in the Prince of Wales Hotel bar. The deceased was there about half an hour and then went into his room. Some time after witness was called to his room and when he went there he found the deceased groaning. On being asked, the deceased said he had taken sulphuric acid. Witness took him to the hospital.

At the hospital the deceased handed a letter to Sister Beaton in which he stated that he was broken-hearted.

Medical evidence showed that the death was due to sulphuric acid poisoning.

The jury returned a verdict that death was due to sulphuric acid poisoning, which was voluntarily administered, while temporarily insane.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"TWO LITTLE VAGABONDS."

"Two Little Vagabonds" is a nineteenth century melodrama; it belongs to a period when there was a large public for sentiment of the treacly kind and moral heroics of the primary order. That public has gone, but there is no reason why "Two Little Vagabonds" should not remain, because, in spite of its far-fetched story, the fortuitous collisions of its characters, and the high-falutin' of the dialogue between outraged wives and woefully mistaken husbands, its central theme is quite charming and attractive, and the parts of the two little vagabonds, if naturally played, should succeed in enlisting the sympathies of people who are content to suspend their sense of the normal in order not to have their susceptibilities aggravated by the absurd conduct of the grown-up characters. Unfortunately the Howitt-Phillips Company are not seen at their best in this play. Mr. Howitt plays the character of "Gaffer," the chief villain, in a nonchalant, indifferent sort of way; he gets no grip on the audience and the minor tone of his performance infects the whole Company, who act as though they were giving a drawing-room reading, instead of performing a full-blooded melodrama. The two ladies who played the parts of the Vagabonds were very nice in their way, but we were never allowed to forget that they were girls and not boys, that their street arabs' clothes were not garments to which they were accustomed, and that their cockney accent was not naturally acquired. A fault to which the Company is very prone, and to which we have referred more than once, is their frequent inaudibility. Much of the dialogue on Saturday night was carried on in quite a confidential tone, and must have left many of those who did not know the play, ignorant of the way in which the story was developing.

To-night "The Two Little Vagabonds" will be played again, and to-morrow and on Wednesday the Company will appear in "Nobody's Daughter," a charming comedy, in which they were very successful, when here on a previous occasion.

GHASTLY RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT NERAL.

While the Poona Express was travelling down to Bombay on Sunday afternoon a ghastly accident occurred when the train was nearing Neral. A railway porter seeing the train approaching endeavoured to cross the line. He apparently lost his presence of mind and hesitated in his movements. Before he could carry out his intention the engine caught him broadside. He fell on to the line and the train passed over his face, severing the head from the body. The train was promptly drawn up and the body was extricated. Life was extinct. As a result of this accident the train arrived in Bombay forty-five minutes beyond the schedule time.

BARANAGORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

POLICE OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 6.

The Baranagore case in which Hurshot Nath and Khogendra Nath Chowdhury alias Suresh Chandra Chowdhury are charged under sections 19 and 20 of the Arms Act, and, also, under section 120 B., I. P. C., was resumed yesterday, before Mr. Panton at Hastings House

A Sub-Inspector of the Baranagore Thana said that at the first search, which began about 5 in the morning, Mr Lowman and Mr. Denham were present. Hursho was sleeping when he was arrested. There was one more bed; this led the police to think that there was more than one man there. Enquiries were made about Dinabandhu but to no effect. Witness never heard his name before. There were some witnesses present at the search.

Cross-examined by Mr. U. N. Sen-Gupta, witness said that he had received information from Mr. Denham that some persons connected with the Rajabazar Bomb Case were living in a house in Victoria Road, Baranagore. Witness never suspected that the witnesses would not speak in favour of the prosecuiton.

Re-examined by Mr. Gupta, witness said that he thought that at the time of drawing up the first information, the Rajabazar Bomb Case was going on before the magistrate. The case on the first information was dropped just before the complaint against the accused was lodged, and they were re-arrested.

Hafipaddo Srimani, examined, said that on January 26th last, when he was sleeping in his house, he was called by the Sub-Inspector to accompany him to the house searched. There were four or five European gentlemen and several constables. He saw the witness, Krishna Chandra Adak, there. He pointed out a building, the windows and doors of which were closed. He, with the police, entered the house and met a man who was arrested by one of the officers (here he identified the accused Hursho). Then they entered the western room and found parts of revolvers, charcoal and some tools. In the courtyard, torn pieces of letters were found. The accused, Hursho, was alone in the house. In one room, two rent receipts and some papers were found. They put their signatures on some of the articles found in the search. A list was read out to them and they signed the same. The witness said the house was always closed.

After the examination of some formal witnesses the Court rose for the day.

The Port of Madras have received from the Government a loan of 5 lakhs for the further improvement of the harbour. It is intended to utilize this loan for the purpose of deepening the 200 acres of harbour all over from 28 ft. to 32 ft. below the water-level. During last year 615 vessels entered the Port with an aggregate tonnage of 1,678,823, the largest vessel that entered the Port being the "City of London" of 5,689 tons gross register. A vessel with a draft of 28ft. was the deepest draft that entered the harbour.

MAIL STEAMER DELAYED.

SALSETTE KEPT BACK TILL SUNDAY MORNING.

The English mail steamer Salsette, which should have sailed on Saturday did not leave until early yesterday morning, over twelve hours late. The cause of the delay was the non-arrival of the Rangoon mail.

In the ordinary course of events the Burma mails come up to Calcutta by the British India steamer arriving in Calcutta on Thursday afternoon and being sent on by the Calcutta mail which reaches Bombay an hour before the mail steamer is timed to depart

The British India mail steamer was delayed probably by heavy monsoon weather in the Bay of Bengal, although no particulars are obtainable in Bombay—and did not reach Calcutta until Friday morning. The mail had then to be despatched to Bombay by special train, which arrived here at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and the mail steamer started an hour or two later.

GIFTS TO KEVALRAM MAVJI BOARDING HOUSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAJKOT, June 7.

At a special meeting of the managing committee of Kevalram Mavji Brahman Boarding House yesterday, Mr. K. B. Bezanji Merwanji, the chairman, annouced that Gangaswarup Sonakunverba Saheb, maternal aunt of H. H. the Thakoresaheb of Rajkot, has presented the sum of Rs. 1,001 to the Kevalram Mavji Brahaman Boarding House with a view to perpetuate the memory of the late Rajmatasaheb Gulabkunverbasaheb of Dharmpur, grandmother of His Highness the Thakoresaheb of Rajkot. Mr. Mayashanker Mulshanker Bhat of Messrs. Mayashanker Thakar & Co. of Bombay, the nephew of the late Mr. Kevalram has offered to present the boarding institution with a suitable house to be erected at a cost of Rs. 6,000 on condition that his late lamented father Hathi Bhat's name be associated with it. Both the offers were accepted with thanks and it was resolved that letters of acknowledgment be sent to the donors over the signature of the President.

ALLEGED SMUGGLING OF COCAINE.

RANGOON EUROPEAN ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 6.

Mr. H. MacDonald of Coinotto and MacDonald, stevedores, Moulmein, who was arrested the other day in connection with the discovery of a gladstone bag in his premises, said to contain two thousand tolas of cocaine has been acquitted by the Magistrate of Moulmein and his bail bond cancelled.

The report of the nature of the contents by the Government Analyst, Rangoon, certified that the seizure was anti-febrine and not contraband.

Mr. MacDonald cannot account for the bag and its contents being found on his premises.

DEATH OF SIR STANLEY ISMAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, June 7.

Sir Stanley Ismay, late Chief Judge, died this morning, Sir Stanley Ismay was only recently appointed President of the bench of honorary magistrates. Much regret is felt at his death.

Sir Stanley Ismay, K.C.S.I., late Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, was in the I.C.S. from 1869 to 1906, afterwards Chief Justice at Mysore. Sir Stanley was born in 1848 and in 1875 married Beatrice Ellen, a daughter of Mr. Hastings Read.

DEATH OF MANARAJA OF CHARKHARI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 6.

The deah is reported of the Maharaja of Charkhari, in Central India.

EXPLOSION OF A PETROLEUM CANISTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYMENSINGH, June 7.

The wife of a post office clerk at Mymensingh (Bengal) his son and daughter were fatality injured by the explosion of a petroleum canister. They were sealing a hole in the tin to prevent leakage. A neighbour who was present is in a precarious condition. The clerk was also badly burnt.

KARACHI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

PROTEST AGAINST ADVISORY BOARD ON INCOME-TAX ASSESSMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, June 7.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce has expressed itself as strongly opposed to the establishment of any advisory boards to assist in the work of income-tax assessment.

IN FAVOUR OF PURE FOOD ACT.

The Karachi Chamber has also expressed itself as entirely in sympathy with the Burma Chamber's advocacy of an Anti-Adulteration or the Pure Food Act for the whole of India.

Mr. Francis Hugh Stewart, C.I.E., of Messrs. Gladstone Wyllie and Co., has been duly elected, by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce as an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of Bengal.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE FORT VIJAYA C. C.

FIXTURES 1914.

Saturday, 6th June.—Instituto Luso Indiano C. C.
Sunday, 7th June.—Young Zoroastrian C. C.
Saturday, 13th June.—Parekh C. C.
Sunday, 14th June.—Friend's Union C. C.
Friday, 19th June.—Mahomedan C. C.
Saturday, 20th June.—New High School C. C.
Sunday, 21st June.—Union C. C. and Hardinge Cyrus C. C.
Saturday, 27th June.—Kshtriya C. C. (B) and Pathare Prabhu C. C. (A).
Sunday, 28th June.—Daivadnia C. C.
Saturday, 4th July.—Persian C. C. and Fort and Prop. High School C. C.
Sunday, 5th July.—Gaud Saraswat C. C.
Saturday, 11th July.—G. I. P. Ry. Strs. C. C.
Sunday, 12th July.—Jolly C. C.
Saturday, 18th July.—B. B. and C. I. Ry. C. C.
Sunday, 19th July.—Gujratee Union C. C.
Saturday, 25th July.—Kshatriya C. C. (A) and Young Union C. C. (B).
Sunday, 26th July.—Instituto Luso Indiano C. C.
Saturday, 1st August.—New Hindoo C. C.
Sunday, 2nd August.—Friend's Union C. C.
Saturday and Sunday, 8th and 9th August.—Poona Young Cricketers.
Sunday, 16th August.—Gujaratee Union C. C.
Saturday, 22nd August. Maharashtra C. C. and Young Zoroastrian C. C.
Sunday, 23rd August.—Daivadnia C. C.
Saturday, 29th August.—Young Union C. C. (B) and David Sassoon C. C.
Sunday, 30th August.—New Shivaji C. C.
Sunday, 6th September.—Chitrapur C. C.
Saturday, 19th September.—Bombay Young Cricketers.
Sunday, 20th September.—Jolly C. C.
Sunday, 27th September.—Gaud Saraswat C. C.
Sunday, 4th October.—Kurla C. C.

ILLEGAL COOLLIE RECRUITING DEPOT

SENSATIONAL POLICE RAID AT HOWRAH

On Sunday night Inspectors Ferdinand and Ottman, of the Howrah Police, with a strong force of constables, raided 72, Golabari-road, which was found to be an illegal coolie recruiting depot. The people of the house offered great resistance to the police, but the police, with the assistance of neighbours, succeeded in entering the house. Three young up-country men, ages varying from eighteen to twenty-five, were found locked up in a dark room. The three youths told the police that two of them had been decoyed from Chapra and one from Gaya by false pretences and had been confined for three days in the room in which they were found. The news of the rescue of the three young men caused much commotion in the locality, and a large crowd collected outside the house in question and threatened to mob the keeper of the house. The police had great difficulty in keeping off the crowd.

The police arrested Behari Dosad, the keeper of the house, and ten others. One of the arrested men is said to be an ex-constable of the Calcutta Police; another, an ex-constable of the Howrah railway police; and another an ex-chaprasi of the Magistrate of Howrah.

It is said that the three young men who have been rescued by the police have stated that the accused wanted to send them by force to Assam as tea garden coolies.

GAZETTE OF INDIA,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 6.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. G. Monteath of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed an Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, vice Mr. A. M. Monteath, resigned.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The criminal case of Lala Thakur Datta, versus Mangal Sen, Managing Director of the Hindustnn Assurance Company, is transfered from Dera Ismail Khan to the court of the District Magistrate, Lahore.

Lieut.-Col. H. E. Banatvala, I.M.S., is confirmed as Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals and Prisons and Sanitary Commissioner, Assam.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major F. W. Edgshawe officiates as Junior Controller of Military Supply Accounts.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. S. Carr, Conservator of Forests, Burma, retires from the Service.

SECOND ENGLISH MAIL FOR INDIA.

EGYPTIAN CHAMBERS' RECOMMENDATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, June 7.

The various Chambers of Commerce of Egypt strongly favour a second English mail for India and have asked the Karachi Chamber what they can do to support the cause. The Karachi Chamber has recommended them to address representations to the Home Government.

The number of immigrant coolies arriving at, and departing from Colombo *via* Tuticorin during the month of April of this year was 510 and 819 against 10,536 and 10,819, for the corresponding month of last year, For the first four months of this year the figures were 7,755 and 18,673 against 25,066 and 36,587 of last year, making the balance of departures over arrivals 10,918 for this year and 11,521 for 1913. The number of coolies arriving and leaving by the rail route at Talaimannar during April of this year was 5,736 and 12,150 respectively, while the total for the first four months was 8,995 and 14,353 respectively, giving a balance of departures over arrivals of 5,358.

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ROLLS-ROYCE.

The London "Daily Mail," in its leading article of June 26th 1913, refers to the Rolls-Royce as—"The last word in British motor engineering."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, June 8. 1914.

THE REVELATION OF PARNELL.

We reproduced in our news columns on Saturday some extracts from the reviews which have appeared of "Charles Stewart Parnell: His Love Story and Political Life" published during mail week at Home, from which our readers may glean the gist of the most astonishing biography of the time. It may be well, however, to call attention to a few interesting points. First, there is the revelation of the man himself. For thirty years Parnell has stood in the popular imagination as the complete type of the political fanatic—possessed by a single idea, totally indifferent to praise or blame, superhumanly frigid, devoid of human feeling, given over entirely to an overmastering and all-absorbing cause. We now know him for a man in whom political purpose was at war with private passion. "For good or ill," he wrote to Katharine O'Shea, "I am your husband, your lover, your children, your all; and I will give my life for Ireland, but to you I give my love, whether it be your heaven or your hell. It is destiny." The relation began in 1880, at the very moment when Irish Nationalism had become a menace in the House of Commons and Parnell was the new master of the field. It strengthened throughout the tempestuous eighties, and continued to the end (1890) apparently without a jar or a break between the two—Parnell going "night after night straight from the stormy struggles of the House of Commons to find the only joy he ever did find, in the love of a woman." We all know what happened when the divorce proceedings were begun; how Gladstone and the Liberal party solemnly repudiated Parnell, how the Nationalists dethroned him, the Roman Catholic hierarchy condemned him, and how to the last he fought madly to recover his position. But what we have not hitherto known was that year after year during the stormy period Gladstone and his colleagues not only were aware of the intimacy, but systematically used Mrs. O'Shea as the go-between in the negotiations culminating in the first Home Rule Bill. Certain of the statements in the book have, not unnaturally, aroused a measure of incredulity. For some of these, as "The Times" reviewer points out, "we have at present no vouchers," save Mrs. Parnell's memory and her word. "Upon them, and upon them only, depend a number of the most sensational and of the most controversial passages in her pages." Among the more amazing of these is the announcement that, a few hours before the Bill of 1886 was laid before the Commons, "Mr. Gladstone sent his private secretary down to Eltham with a letter to me asking me to telegraph one word, 'Yes,' if he was to introduce the bill that night"! Throughout the prolonged negotiations, we are told, Mrs. O'Shea was the single intermediary between Parnell and the Government. They had the private address of Mrs. O'Shea and Parnell—which was kept secret from nearly everybody else. The natural conclusion, therefore, is that Gladstone, who threw over Parnell dramatically when the affair became public, knew of the relation all along. This inference is drawn by some of the reviewers, but it is denied by one of Gladstone's circle, who expresses the view that, although other members of the Government knew pretty well what was going on, Gladstone himself did not. It may be so: at any rate Gladstone was as ready as anyone to make use of secret ways of communication which it would hardly have done for the Nonconformist electorate to know about. When the crash came, Parnell said to his mistress, as we are now told:

"You don't make allowances for statecraft. He has the Nonconformist conscience to consider, and you know as well as I do that he always loathed me. But these fools who throw me over at his bidding make me a little sad."

Parnell, of course, was ruined from the moment the thing came out. Would the result be the same to-day; or has the movement of opinion and sentiment in regard to sexual ethics affected in any material degree the judgment that would be passed upon a political leader proved guilty of Parnell's offence? The change of feeling, we may admit, has been immense, but it may well be doubted whether it has gone far enough to make any great difference in an affair of a similar kind. But one thing is quite certain. The parties would not in these days have to stand up to the storm of denunciation and abuse which overwhelmed Parnell and his mistress,—a point that is made sufficiently clear by the tone of the reviews in mail week. Twenty years ago the book would have been reviled as the shameless flaunting of a guilty passion, a scandalous defiance of all the decencies. To-day it is hailed as a monument of one of the great love stories of the world. The critics dwell, not upon the baseness of the lovers, but upon their fidelity. And, what is perhaps equally surprising, they do not for the most part deplore the unveiling of Parnell's most private life, but take for granted that the world has a right to know the whole story, and to learn it through Parnell's own letters.

A TAX ON COTTON GAMBLING.

"A favourable report on the Lever Bill providing for the regulation of operations on the cotton-exchange has been made to the House of Representatives. The Bill proposes to tax gambling transactions at the rate of five dollars a bale," so runs a Reuter's telegram. This important item of impending anti-gambling legislation on the part of the United States once more forcibly illustrates the matter-of-fact thoroughness with which this practical nation in matters of business deals with and interprets a weighty economic problem, upon which the opinion of the people is divided. The pharisaical section of the community have for years been inveighing against the evil by which human nature craves for the speedy amassment of chance-won wealth. Men of the world, whose instincts are imbued with the element of "chance", the dominant factor in nearly all our great commercial and business pursuits, argue in defence that the spirit of speculation or gambling enters into all lives. Its influence now is paramount, having been employed in the daily life of mankind for countless generations, and has so moulded the character and minds of the species generally, that "chance" must be accepted as part and parcel of our existence. Though this latter reasoning may be false as a legitimate defence, the American legislators have apparently clearly recognised that there is a good deal of sound commonsense and practical force involved in the argument; and, so that the susceptibilities of neither side in the great controversy will be touched, a compromise is about to be effected, whereby the State in appropriating a goodly slice from the speculative loaf will benefit considerably, and at the same time the five dollars per bale embargo will go some way in concentrating this particular class of cotton speculation amongst the class whose financial resources are sufficiently expansive to admit of their engaging in it. When five dollars per bale, in addition to the ten per cent margin on the market value, has to be deposited in cash prior to a transaction being entered upon, the procedure must of necessity materially assist in restricting the prospective gamble to those possessed of the requisite wherewithal,—otherwise to capitalists. It may be that even this temperately imposed item of antidotal legislature may prove inefficient in eradicating the taint from the temperaments of the needy, but still, as an experimental measure, there is much to recommend it, and such a policy of moderation is infinitely preferable to, and likely to prove more efficacious than, the one-sided methods which have been devised nearer home when questions of a similar nature have been dealt with.

It may not perhaps be generally known that, comparatively speaking, just as much gambling goes on in Bombay in Cotton Futures as in New York, the business not being confined merely to cotton merchants as "cover" transactions, but being assiduously exploited by all ranks and classes, from the humble itinerant *jerrypoorana-wallah* to the highest in the land, who are capable of putting up the ten rupees per bale as cover with any of the numerous bucket-shops established for the purpose in our midst. In the purlieus of Mombadevi, the Marwari or Multani caters for the speculator of modest means who is content with a bout with Dame Fortune to the extent of a few bales at a time, and a tax of five rupees per bale would assuredly go a long way in killing the traffic there. In the Fort, sumptuous offices filled up with the most recent up-to-date appointments are prepared either to sell or buy up the prospective world's cotton crop or a portion of it, for any speculative spirit who may come along with the "cover" of ten rupees per bale to deposit. And so that it may not be said that the enterprising companies who run these concerns do nothing for the half per cent. win or lose commission, which is a first charge on the ten rupees per bale margin, cablegrams are received from their agents in the cotton-growing centres, giving almost hourly records of rainfall, cloud formations, temperatures and other almospheric details, which might be calculated to have an ultimate bearing on the quality or quantity of the cotton which is about to, or has, come into being, and upon the market price of which the rate for the speculative transactions in "Futures" is controlled. It is questionable whether any reasonable tax would have the effect of reducing the volume of speculative ventures conducted on such a pretentious scale as those in the vicinity of the Fort. No harm would be done, however, by our legislators emulating the American experiment, by instituting some form of tax, which might contribute towards the consummation of a few much-needed municipal reforms in this City, without the pockets of the over-burdened tax-payer being touched.

Notes of the Day.

M. Delcasse as Premier.

M. Delcasse, who has now been asked to form the French Cabinet, is the famous statesman whose tenure of office as Foreign Minister from 1898 to 1905 was distinguished by the brilliance and success of French diplomacy in the European chancelleries. He is frankly disliked by Germany, but he is a *persona grata* in England and Russia. He is pledged to maintain the Three Years' Service system, and it is believed he can count upon the support both of the Socialists and of the followers of M. Caillaux. In that case electoral reform is likely to bring about such a change as will give a longer life than has hitherto generally been vouchsafed to French Ministers. Until, however, the new Cabinet is formed and the new Parliament assembles, it is mere speculation to forecast the arrangement of parties. Coalitions that now seem probable may fail to be effected, while amalgamations that look improbable at present may be formed.

M. Wilson's "Service to Humanity."

To judge from Reuter's wording of the substance of President Wilson's address to the graduates of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Mr. Wilson can hardly be said to possess a sense of humour. For, in spite of the ruthless exposure to which his policy and methods in regard to Mexico have been subjected, he still continues to harp on the "service to humanity" which, according to him, the United States has voluntarily and nobly chosen to perform in the interests of the world at large. It is an amazing spectacle. Even if it is admitted that Huerta is a stumbling-block in the way of future peace in Mexico, the only constructive programme which Mr. Wilson has to offer is to substitute Villa in his place. In the United States, beyond a few persons closely associated with Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan, no one trusts Villa, no one believes that he has either the character or the ability to administer Mexico, but Villa is the man to be reckoned with. Mr. Wilson's scheme to rehabilitate Mexico and set it upon its feet again sounds well, but its success depends on the support it may receive from Villa and whether Villa really wants peace. Does he? He may want peace as he understands it, but no peace and the orderly system of government that would enable American and other foreign financiers and capitalists to exploit the country, for the benefit of the Mexican people.

Albania's Surrender.

To-day's news from Durazzo throw some light on what is going on in Albania, but it is difficult to form any judgment as to the prospects of the organisation of the country. The Epirus question appears to be happily settled, for the moment at least, the Epirotes having been persuaded to accept the Government of Prince William on conditions. They are to have the cantonal system and their own Prefects in Koritza, Argyrocastro and Chimara, and also their own gendarmerie. The religious institutions are not to be touched, and they are to be allowed to teach Greek in their schools, those schools where the population is mixed teaching Albanian also. These terms and their execution, which are to be guaranteed by the Powers, have been formally accepted by the Albanian Government, but the actual settlement, owing to the present somewhat shadowy condition of that Government is probably a matter of time. To give an idea of future difficulties, it may be mentioned that a large number of the Epirotes have refused to become Albanian subjects on any terms and have left the country to settle on the Greek side of the border near Janina. In Greek Epirus there are at least 25,000 refugees from Albania. These are for the moment a burden to Greece, who has to maintain in Macedonia some 40,000 Greeks expelled by the Turks from Thrace. It is a question, however, if these refugees can be induced, under present conditions in Albania, to return to Epirus.

The Spread of Insurrection.

In regard to the rising in Central Albania Reuter reports to-day that the situation is growing worse and that the agitation against the Prince has extended to districts hitherto loyal. It is, therefore, to be feared that the pacification of the country is extremely remote, and not likely to be effected except by the armed forces of the Powers. There is every indication that what commenced as a peasant rising will ultimately draw the entire body of Albanian Mahomedans to their side. These insurgents have already demanded a Moslem Prince and a Moslem representative on the International Commission of Control. While neither Prince William nor the Powers are likely to have any special objection to a Moslem on the Commission, they cannot, of course, concede to the first demand which would not only stultify all their projects, but actually mean the handing over of Albania to misrule, if not anarchy. Just before Essad Pasha was deported, it may be remembered that a gathering of Moslem clans came down to Tirana, about twenty miles inland from Durazzo. This gathering was the nucleus of a movement of revolt which now threatens to spread over the entire country.

Mr. Gokhale's Return to London.

Mr. Gokhale's recent return to London from Vichy, after an unexpectedly brief visit to that health resort, where for a week or so he had the companionship of Sir William and Lady Wedderburn, seems to have caused some surprise. It may be surmised, writes a correspondent, that Mr. Gokhale considered himself sufficiently recovered to resume his work on the Public Services Commission; but it is safe to say that his friends in London would have felt much happier if he had lengthened his stay at Vichy by a good many weeks.

Mrs. Besant in London.

"Extraordinary efforts," writes a London correspondent, "have been made this time to advertise Mrs. Besant's series of Sunday evening lectures at Queen's Hall. The reason is not obvious, for Mrs. Besant can usually be depended upon to draw a crowd, from the scattered army of curious emotional people to whom the various forms of occultism appeal. On Sunday, May 17, the Hall was crowded for the first meeting with what one intelligent reporter called 'a reverent and attentive audience.' There are no trimmings to the lectures. Mrs. Besant takes her place at the rostrum, and removes her gloves, and delivers her oration in the style now so familiar to multitudes in East and West alike. At the end, with a slight inclination to her hearers, she steps down. There is little applause: indeed you get the feeling that it would be more in keeping with the pervading atmosphere if perfect silence were preserved as in church. The body especially associated with these Sunday evenings is not the Theosophical Society but the Order of the Star in the East,—that is of the coming Messiah or Maitreya; or, to be precise, of the young Oxonian J. K., who is to be met with in these days at London tea parties in fashionable drawing-rooms and elsewhere. A leaflet explanatory of the Order is scattered about the Hall."

An English Bar Association.

Members of the English Bar in India will be interested to learn that steps are being taken to form an English Bar Association similar to those bodies which represent the national Bars of other countries. The movement has taken a wider range in its aims than the existing Bar Council, for it is desired to obtain for the Bar a representative position in the formation of public opinion. The new effort, we are told by the London correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian," sprang from the address which Lord Haldane delivered last year to the American Bar Association in Canada. His theme was the duty of lawyers to assist the modern States in fashioning new law, and he pleaded for the co-operation of the national Bars in the work of international goodwill.

HINDU IMMIGRANTS.

GOING ON "HUNGER-STRIKE."

NO FOOD FOR 48 HOURS.

ENQUIRY SUSPENDED.

QUESTION OF TEMPORARY LANDING.

IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS' REFUSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VICTORIA, June 6.

The Indians on board the Komagata are "hunger-striking." They have had no food for 48 hours. Gurdit Singh does not participate but refuses to interfere. The immigration officials decline to take action and the enquiry has been suspended as the immigrants refuse to appear, maintaining that all or none must be allowed to land.

Gurdit Singh proposed that the immigrants should be allowed to land temporarily pending the decision of the Court. He said that in the meantime the ship could discharge her cargo. If this were done, he would agree to pay the balance of the charter money.

The officials refused the proposal.

It has been definitely ascertained that there are ample provisions and water on board and that the immigrants' appeal to the King was based simply on hunger-strike. The authorities are unwavering in their determination to enforce the regulations. But it is not known what action will be taken. If the charter money is paid the ship can remain at Vancouver for four months.

The Indians are engaged day and night in religious ceremonies.

FORTHCOMING INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING CONFERENCE.

PROPOSED CAMPAIGN TO MEET RICKMERS LINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.

A meeting of the British, German French and Japanese representatives in the shipping world will be held in Paris on June 8th to discuss a campaign to meet the competition of the Rickmers line in the Far East.

GILT-EDGED STOCKS RECEDING.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT LOAN BEING UNDER-WRITTEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

The gilt-edged stocks to-day receded.

The Canadian Government £5,000,000 four per cent loan at 98 is being underwritten.

THE BORDESLY SEAT.

MR. KIPLING TO BE UNIONIST CANDIDATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

It is reported that Mr. Rudyard Kipling will be the Unionist candidate for Bordesley in succession to Mr. Jesse Collings.

MR. KIPLING KNOWS NOTHING.

LONDON, June 6.

Mr. Kipling knows nothing of the report that he is to be the Unionist candidate for Bordesley in succession to Mr. Jesse Collings.

POPE RECEIVES BISHOP OF POONA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, June 5.

The Pope to-day received the Bishop of Poona in a private audience.

SUFFRAGETTES AND THE KING.

SCENE AT COURT.

SOCIETY LADY ON HER KNEES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.

The widow of Sir Arthur Blomfield, who is the mother of one of the Suffragettes who created disturbance at the Court in Buckingham Palace, in a statement to the Press says, she herself is not a Suffragette and that she was not aware of her daughter's plans. The family deplore the incident.

It appears that Lady Blomfield went to the Court but was not accompanied by her daughters, who pleaded indisposition. They, however, went later. The Police let them pass without hesitation as they were former presentees and the children of one of the late King Edward's closest friends.

"CEASE TORTURING WOMEN."

Miss Mary Blomfield, making an obeisance, shouted: "Your Majesty! For God's sake cease torturing women."

The courtiers were momentarily amazed at the sight of the handsome girl on her knees.

Sir Douglas Dawson then advanced and led Miss Blomfield out.

NO ACTION WILL BE TAKEN.

Their Majesties were most composed throughout and the Court proceeded without interruption. No action will be taken.

It transpires that seven women attempted to enter the Court by means of forged commands, but they were detected. Yesterday evening's Court passed off without any untoward event.

HISTORIC CHURCH BURNT DOWN.

PRICELESS RELICS LOST AT DERBY.

LONDON, June 5.

Fire has destroyed the historic church at Breadsall, Derby, including priceless relics and a monument to Erasmus Darwin. Explosions were heard inside the building.

The occurrence has aroused bitter anti-Suffragette comments and a number of Vicars are closing their churches except for the services.

INCREASED PRECAUTIONS.

The utmost reticence is being maintained at Buckingham Palace regarding the alleged incident at yesterday's Court. It is understood that the Suffragettes were two sisters, daughters of a wellknown titled lady and that they were not debutantes but had been previously presented and were thus admitted without hesitation.

Increased precautions are being taken to-night.

A MANSION WITH VALUABLE ANTIQUES BURNT.

The Suffragettes have burned a mansion at High Wycombe containing valuable antiques.

SOLICITOR'S CLERK IN TROUBLE.

TABLOID EMETICS FOR HOLLOWAY SUFFRAGETTES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Summonses have been granted at Bow Street against a solicitor's clerk, who is charged with conveying tabloid emetics to Suffragettes in Holloway, who had been forcibly fed.

THE LOST LINER.

PROPOSED RAISING BY LLOYDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MONTREAL, June 6.

Lloyds are selecting a special committee to investigate the chances of raising the Empress of Ireland.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR SALVATION ARMY VICTIMS.

LONDON, June 6.

At a memorial service held in the Albert Hall for the Salvation Army victims of the Empress of Ireland disaster, 148 chairs were left vacant.

QUEEN'S LETTER OF CONDOLENCE.

LONDON, June 6.

A Letter of condolence was read from the Queen.

MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL'S FUND—£13,758.

The Mayor of Liverpool's fund for the Empress of Ireland disaster sufferers has reached £13,758.

MANSION HOUSE FUND—£24,000.

The Mansion House Fund for the Empress of Ireland disaster now amounts to £24,000.

STEAMERS COLLIDE IN THE THAMES.

PASSENGERS AND CREW SAVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

The Liner Corinthian from Canada collided with and sank the Thames steamer Oriole off Greenwich. The latter just managed to land the passengers. The crew, numbering seventeen, were also saved.

ALBANIAN SITUATION WORSE.

HITHERTO LOYAL DISTRICTS AFFECTED.

EPIROTES' DEMANDS CONCEDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, June 6.

A private despatch from Durrazzo reports that the situation in Central Albania is growing worse. The agitation against the Prince has extended to the districts hitherto loyal.

DEMAND FOR A TURKISH REPRESENTATIVE.

The insurgents demand that there shall be a Turkish representative on the International Control Commission.

EPIROTES' DEMANDS REPORTED TO BE ACCEPTED.

DURRAZZO, June 6.

It is reported that the Albanian Government has accepted the demands of the Epirotes.

ITALIAN COLONEL AND PROFESSOR ARRESTED.

CHARGED WITH SIGNALLING TO INSURGENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURAZZO, June 7.

An Italian colonel Muricchio and an Italian professor Chinigo have been arrested at the house of an Italian postmaster and charged with exchanging flashlight signals with the insurgents.

The Italian Consulate has protested against the violation of domicile and both men have been released.

LIBERATED ON PAROLE.

VIENNA, June 7.

When Muricchio and Chinigo were arrested many compromising documents were found. The Dutch Commander Thomson at first refused the demand for their release, but eventually liberated the men on parole on the recommendation of the Prince.

PREMIER EXPRESSES REGRET.

ROME, June 7.

A message from Durazzo says that the Premier Turkhan Pasha called at the Italian Legation and expressed deep regret at the arrests and discussed with the Italian Minister measures for a settlement of the incident.

AERIAL DERBY WON BY AMERICAN.

A FRENCHMAN DISQUALIFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.

The American, Brock has won the aerial Derby round London in 1 hour 18 minutes 54 seconds, the distance covered being 95 miles.

A Frenchman on a monoplane had the fastest time (1 hour 15 minutes 5 seconds) but he was disqualified.

FRENCH MILITARY AVIATION DISASTER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DIJON, June 5.

Two military aviators, Lieutenant Gironne and Private Rioul, fell two thousand feet while flying near here and were killed.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

ENGLISHMEN'S GOOD TEAM—WORK IN A PRACTICE GAME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MEADOWBROOK, June 6.

Captains Tomkinson, Cheape, Barrett and Lockett yesterday defeated an American team composed of Messrs. Brown, Rumsey, Stevenson and Phipps by 14½ goals to 2. The spectators were much impressed with the Englishmen's team work.

COUNTY CRICKET.

FOUR DRAWN GAMES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.

The matches, Leicestershire v. Yorkshire at Leicester, Warwickshire v. Middlesex at Birmingham, Lancashire v. Nottinghamshire at Manchester, and Hampshire v. Gloucestershire at Portsmouth were drawn.

Kent beat Northamptonshire by 227 runs at Northampton.

Cambridge University beat M. C. C. by 177 runs at Cambridge.

BOXING IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

A fight is being arranged in London between Johnson and Longford. Longford will get £6,000, win or lose.

MEDIATORS AT NIAGARA.

A RIFT IN THE LUTE.

PRESIDENT JUSTIFIES AMERICAN INTERFERENCE.

"A SERVICE TO HUMANITY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VERA CRUZ, June 6.

An American ship has landed arms and munitions at Tampico for the rebels. She met with no opposition.

MEDIATORS' PROTEST AGAINST U. S. APATHY.

NEW YORK, June 6.

The papers state that President Wilson has received a despatch from the mediators at Niagara, protesting against the United States not preventing the shipments of munitions and rifles to the Mexican rebels and hinting that this may end the mediation.

ANNAPOLIS, June 6.

President Wilson addressing the Naval Academy graduates here, said the mission of the United States in Mexico was service to humanity. It was the duty of the United States to serve the world. Their Army and Navy were merely instruments of civilization.

DESTROYER TO PROTECT FOREIGN INTERESTS.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

A destroyer has been ordered to Tuxpam to protect foreign interests.

THE FINES FOR WRONGFUL DISCHARGE OF CARGO,

APPEAL TO WAR SECRETARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, June 6.

The agent of the Hamburg-Amerika line has appealed to the War Secretary to remit the fines on the Bavaria and the Ypiranga on the ground that the cargo was shipped before the occupation of Vera Cruz and that Puerto Mexico is an open port.

DEATH OF THE FAMOUS CAPE TO CAIRO MOTORIST.

SEQUEL TO MAULING BY LEOPARD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.

Captain Kelsey, the leader of the "Daily Telegraph" Cape to Cairo motor-car expedition, has died in Central Africa as the sequel to the mauling by a leopard on April 12th.

Mr. Gilliland, the "Daily Telegraph's" special correspondent, cabled from Chiwefewfe on May 4 as follows:—

On my way here with the Cape to Cairo motor-car expedition I learned from a man whom we met travelling from the north that Captain Kelsey, the leader of the expedition, is laid up at Moffat's Mission near Serenje, having been mauled by a leopard.

Captain Kelsey, said my informant, sustained injuries to one of his hands and thighs, but, thanks to the attention which he received at the mission, he is now progressing favourably.

No further details of this mishap are available at present, but Wilson, our mechanic, and myself are pushing on to the mission as rapidly as possible.

Serenje, near which Captain Kelsey met with his hunting accident, is about 120 miles S. S. E. of Lake Bangweolo, and over 560 miles from the Victoria Falls, where the Cape to Cairo motor expedition, with which Mr. J. M. Gilliland is travelling as Special Correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph," crossed the Zambesi River on their way northward. Moffat's Mission is named after the famous missionary Robert Moffat, friend and father-in-law of the still more celebrated David Livingstone, who died at Chitambos, some sixty miles further north.

The above cablegram was sent by Mr. Gilliland from Chiwefewfe by native runner to Kashitu, and thence by wire, via Broken Hill, N. Rhodesia.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.

The death is announced of the Earl of Lucan.

The fourth Earl of Lucan was a representative Peer of Ireland. He was born in 1830, and married Lady Cecilia Catherine Gordon-Lennox, who died in 1910. He was educated at Rugby, and entering the Army became Lieut-Colonel of the Coldstream Guards in 1859, retiring in 1860. He was A.-D.-C. to his father in the Crimea in 1854, and was Conservative M. P. for Mayo from 1865 to 1874. He owned about 63,000 acres, which are inherited by his son Lord Bingham.

GERMAN PROTECTORATES LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, June 6.

A syndicate headed by Disconto Gesellschaft has taken over sixty-five million marks worth of the German Protectorates four per cent. loan which is to be issued shortly.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS.

A DIFFICULT SITUATION.

LABOUR PARTY IRRITATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, June 6.

Mr. Cook asked for the dissolution following on the Senate's second rejection of the Bill prohibiting a preferential treatment for the trade-unionists.

CONFRONTED BY DIFFICULT SITUATION.

Sir Ronald Munro-Ferguson, Governor-General, was confronted by a difficult situation. There is a large Labour majority in the Senate while the Liberals only have the majority of one in the House of Representatives. The Labour party was disconcerned and irritated at the simultaneous dissolution of both the houses.

FAILURE OF A LONDON FINANCIAL HOUSE.

WITHDRAWAL FROM EXCHANGE OWING TO HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.

The well-known financial house of Messrs. Chaplin, Milne and Grenfell have suspended payment and have withdrawn the firm from the Stock Exchange in consequence of very heavy losses.

FIRM ENTIRELY SOLVENT.

LATER

It is understood that Messrs. Chaplin, Milne and Grenfell, are entirely solvent but that time is required to liquidate their affairs.

The suspension of payment is due to the losses and withdrawals consequent on the operations of the partner, Mr. Arthur Grenfell, who, it is said, greatly mixed up the affairs of the Canadian Agency Limited, which is deeply involved in the purchases of Grand Trunks.

THE WORD "ULSTER."

SIR E. CARSON'S PATRIOTIC HOMILY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Sir Edward Carson inspected the special reserve corps of the Belfast volunteer regiments in the Balmoral Shows Grounds yesterday. The men were in uniform and carried rifles.

He advised them to let no one take their rifles, no matter what their authority. He hoped, when the fight was over and victory won, to pin on their breasts medals bearing the word "Ulster."

NATIONALIST VOLUNTEERS' WATCHWORD.

Mr. Devlin inspected a thousand Nationalist volunteers at Belfast yesterday. In a speech he said Sir Edward Carson's volunteers intended to foster rancour and ill-will and that the Nationalist volunteers proposed to fight for the liberty of their country and to defend their houmes and altars.

GUN RUNNING IN BELFAST HARBOUR.

3,000 MAUSER RIFLES REMOVED IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

A schooner ran three thousand Mauser rifles into Belfast Harbour in daylight today. The Volunteers removed the rifles in drays, without the authorities having the slightest suspicion.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AGAINST HOME RULE

DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Meetings to protest against Home Rule were held at Hull, Newcastle and Eastbourne yesterday, the speakers including Lords Selborne, Milner and Beresford, the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. F. E. Smith.

A CHAMBERLAIN GARDEN PARTY.

MR. JOSEPH'S PUBLIC APPEARANCE AFTER EIGHT YEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Mr. Joseph and Mr. Austen Chamberlain gave a garden party at Highbury yesterday to prominent members of their respective constituencies.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was wheeled in a bath chair on to the terrace, this being his first appearance in public for eight years.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain in a speech said Government dare not coerce Ulster.

SHOCKING LOVE TRAGEDY.

MURDERER TAKES REFUGE IN CHURCH STEEPLE.

THREE KILLED AND NINETEEN WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUDAPEST, June 6.

A youth named August Tomsics, who had had wounded a girl and murdered her parents, took refuge in a church steeple where he has held out for the day. He has fired 300 cartridges against all approaching his refuge and has so far killed two persons and wounded fourteen. He has destroyed the altar and many sacred pictures.

BUDAPEST, June 6.

Tomsics surrendered after three persons had been killed and nineteen wounded.

SITUATION IN FRANCE.

INEFFECTUAL CABINET MAKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 6.

M. Viviani has informed the President that he is unable to form a Cabinet owing to the difficulties attending the Three Years' Service Act.

LATER.

M. Viviani's failure to form a Cabinet followed several days of most active negotiations between the various party leaders, but the efforts split on the impossibility of securing all M. Viviani's colleagues to support the Three Years' Military Service.

PRESIDENT INVITES M. DELCASSE TO FORM CABINET.

PARIS, June, 6.

M. Poincare has invited M. Delcasse to form a Cabinet.

LATER.

M. Declasse has refused the invitation to form a Cabinet owing to ill-health M. Poincaré has summoned M. Clementel and M. Jean Dupuy.

REVOLUTIONISING NAVAL WARFARE.

DREADNOUGHTS USELESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.

The papers give prominence to a letter from Admiral Sir Percy Scott declaring that the submarines and aeroplanes have revolutionised naval warfare and that the dreadnoughts are useless. He says we require an enormous fleet of submarines, airships and aeroplanes and a few fast cruisers.

NEW GULF SERVICE.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICA-VENTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.

The Hamburg-Amerika line will shortly inaugurate the new Arabian and Persian passenger service with a five thousand tonner fitted with oil-engines.

The vessel is named, Christian X.

NEW BRITISH LEVIATHAN AQUITANIA AT NEW YORK.

HANDLED LIKE A TUG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.

It is reported that in contrast to the accidents to the German liner, Vaterland, the new British leviathan Aquitania was docked at New York in half-an-hour. It is said the liner was handled like a tug.

OUTWARD BOMBAY MAIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, June 7.

The P. and O. China with outward mails of the 29th May, left for Bombay at 2-0 p.m. to-day.

Official and Personal.

The Maharajah of Panna proceeds to Europe next month accompanied by Captain MacNabb.

Capt. J. G. Vaughan, A.D.C., to His Excellency Lord Willingdon sailed for Home by the mail steamer yesterday morning.

His Highness Ganshiamsinhji Bahadur, Maharaja Raj Saheb of Dhrangadra, accompanied by Dewan Saheb Kumar Mansinhji Zala and other members of the staff, arrived by a special train from Mahableshwar yesterday evening. His Highness and party were received at the Victoria Terminus station by several prominent citizens of Dhrangadra residing in Bombay.

LONDON LETTER.

SOCIAL TOPICS.

THE KING AND QUEEN AT ALDERSHOT.

MR. JEROME'S NEW PLAY.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT OXFORD.

PAGEANT BALL AT THE ALBERT HALL.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 22.

Wonderful weather has characterised the present week in London. Queen Victoria was so fortunate in the atmospheric conditions that invariably set in when she came in public among her people that expression "Queen's weather" is still a bye-word, while the late King Edward was also more than fortunate in this respect. But their present Majesties have not always found sunshine favour them at open air functions. However King George and Queen Mary have had nothing to complain of during their stay at Aldershot, this year, their Majesties having had an opportunity of studying the troops under highly favourable conditions. The King and Queen left London on Saturday and did not return untill Thursday: and during the early part of the visit the Prime Minister was a visitor at the Royal Pavilion. The Aldershot visit over their Majesties returned to London to face a display less military but more militant, Thursday was chosen by the members of the Women's Social and Political Union to march to Buckingham Palace in force. The Palace itself was protected by a force of police and military, and with the great crowd that had gathered to see "the fun" or otherwise, the precincts of the Palace certainly presented a scene of great animation. There were even spectators climbing up the lamp posts. Alas! They were for the most part doomed to disappointment for the police took the obvious course of breaking up the procession before it reached the Palace. The great crowd had to be satisfied with what excitement was to be got from the exercises of the police, to say nothing of the rapid journeys to and fro of gentlemen in blue on bicycles. The crowd were vigorously in support of the police, who ought not to have been allowed to march their fifty prisoners through the Park. Hundreds of children were at play there and it does not require a very keen knowledge of the psychology of a child's mind to realise the demoralising impression of what is always a degrading sight. While these arrests were being carried out another famous member of the Women's Social and Political Union was arrested just outside Mr. McKenna's house. This was Mrs. Drummond, who had only that morning been released from Holloway where she had been on "hunger strike." Mrs. Drummond is one of the most interesting of all these militant leaders. She is an elderly lady, rather short, and with white hair. She has most determined and energetic features and looks far more stern and martial than does her brother, Sir John French.

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.

There is much entertaining in Mayfair just now a number of smart dinner parties and dances having taken place during the past two or three days. King Manoel of Portugal and Queen Augusta Victoria honoured the Earl and Countess Granard at dinner at Forbes House, while Prince and Princess Louis of Battenberg attended a dance given by Mrs. Tarleton at the Ritz. A very smart ball at which were the Grand Duke Michael and Countess Torby were present was given by Lady Neumann at her beautiful house in Piccadilly. At their house in Great Cumberland Place, Lord and Lady Charles Beresford gave a dinner party on Wednesday. Lord and Lady Charles always entertain singularly interesting guests.

THEATRICAL EVENTS.

There has been plenty to interest one in the theatrical world during the week. At the Ambassadors, the new little theatre off Shaftesbury Avenue, a French comedy "Les Sonnettes" is preceded by "Le Cabaret de Montmartre" into which some excellent singing is introduced. There is also a shadow piece entitled "Barbe Bleue" and last but not least a *revue* "Plantons les Capucines" in which at least two English artists take part, namely Miss Julia James and Renee Graty.

At the Haymarket Theatre Mr. Jerome K. Jerome has scored a decided success with his delightful medley "The Great Gamble." There is no contemporary English author, who knows better than Mr. Jerome how to combine humour and sentiment, and it should be noted that Mr. Jerome's humour is by no means narrow. The humour of this new work is light, playful and fairly-like, and by no means of that broader kind that made the author of "Three Men in a Boat" famous throughout two hemispheres. The three acts of the play pass in a grove of birch and pine, over which a statue of Venus presides. It belongs to a small hotel and is close to a small university, and here in this setting Mr. Jerome presents a series of love making episodes, paradoxical, sometimes plaintive, always amusing. There was Robin from America come back to claim Elsa, the maid of the Inn. A chivalrous colonel, out of pure nobleness of character runs away with his friend's wife; but she was full of regrets from the commencement. But these are not all. There is the business man and the business man's wife, Herr Professor and Frau Professor, a minor poet and a minor poet's wife, to say nothing of a baron, a widow and a princess.

THE PRINCE'S UNIVERSITY LIFE.

The special number of the "Isis" the leading journal of the University of Oxford contains an article on the career of the Prince of Wales. It naturally talks with authority on the subject of his college life; it tells us how he has followed a special course of studies in history and modern languages; that he has entered heartily into the corporate life of his college and the usual athletic amusements of the undergraduates. The Prince is a familiar figure in the Oxford countryside and on the polo field. He has marched, camped and fought with the officers' training corps. He has mixed with men who will probably help him in time to come to guide the future of the State or serve with him in Army and other services. The "Isis" article concludes "Oxford will loss him with regret and with a keen remembrance of his strenuous life and modest bearing, but she will send him forth to his new tasks in the larger world with loyalty and confidence."

A PAGEANT BALL.

This year the Albert Hall is to have a pageant ball, quite new and original. This will be the Anglo-American Peace Centenary Ball and will take place on June 10th. A committee of ladies under the chairmanship of the Duchess of Teck has decided that historical costumes will be worn only in the first part of the pageant. The procession will be in two parts the first part illustrating the making of America. All the Red Indians will wear the proper costumes of their tribes. These original Indians are to be under the management of Mrs. Hwfa Williams. The aborigines will be followed by early English settlers in Elizabethan costume: then will follow the pilgrim fathers in Cromwellian clothes, then there will be the Dutch settlers who colonised New York. An interesting group will be under the direction of Lady Waechter. They will be the signatories to the treaty of 1814 and will be garbed in Georgian dress. Other ladies who are taking a prominent part in these pageants are Lady Reid, wife of the Australian Agent-General, the Marchioness of Tullabardine the Marchioness of Drogheda, Viscountees Maitland and Lady Mond.

A NAVAL LIBEL SUIT.

The Law Courts just now are enjoying the unaccustomed sight of several naval uniforms from that of captain down to that of able seaman. The occasion is the action for libel brought by Captain Kemp of H. M. S. London against a journal called "The Fleet." There seems to have been much discomfort and grievance in the Lower Deck of the London, but as the case is not yet over comment is impossible at the moment, Mr. F. E. Smith who leads for the derendant, made the Court laugh by saying that according to the discipline of the service it seemed that, if the captain of a man-of-war hits a blue jacket on the nose the duty of the latter is to salute and answer "Aye, aye Sir!"

COURT FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT IN U. P.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 6.

An interesting resolution on jail administration in the United Provinces says that the number of juveniles sentenced to imprisonment continues to decrease.

The scheme for the introduction of children's courts and for the special treatment of children under arrest, was brought into effect last year, and in every district, a special magistrate of experience has been entrusted with the conduct of all cases in which children are charged with any offence. The attention of the magistrates has been drawn to the undesirability of imposing sentences of imprisonment where this can be avoided. Steps have also been taken to enlist the help and advice of Indian gentlemen of position at the actual trials and to engage their interest in the subsequent careers of youthful offenders.

Sir James Meston visited the Juvenile Jail at Bareilly in July, 1913, and was favourably impressed with the excellent work being done there.

MAHANT MURDER CASE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(Associated Press.)

ARRAH, June 6.

Rai Bahadur B. N. Roy, Magistrate, has passed an order committing the acoused, Moti chand and Bishun dutt in the Nimej Temple murder case for trial in the Sessions Court.

The Magistrate summed up at great length the evidence adduced by the prosecution, and said that he had never in his experience found an approver's evidence more amply corroborated.

Referring to the preaching of Bishun Dutt, the Magistrate observed that these revolutionary ideas thrust into immature minds had brought misery to many a peaceful home of late years, and had embittered the declining years of unwary parents who sent their sons to distant places for the sake of acquiring knowledge, and the result was equally bad in this instance.

ALLEGED BASPHEMY

CHARGE AGAINST CINEMA PROPRIETOR.

THREATENED RIOT IN KARACHI.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, June 6.

A case of considerable interest to Mahomedans, not only in Sind but throughout India, has come before the City Magistrate of Karachi. It appears that during this week the proprietor of a picture palace in Karachi has been exhibiting a film which depicts an imaginary episode in the life of the holy prophet, Mahomed.

According to the story thrown upon the screen, the prophet was in love with a beautiful woman named Salika, the wife of one of his generals named Azim. Following closely the story of David and Bathsheba, as narrated in the Christian Bible, the Prophet is shown, in order to get rid of Salika's husband, to have sent Azim to the wars where he was reported to have been killed. Whereupon, the Prophet pressed his attentions upon the widow, who repulsed him. Finally the long-lost husband returns and, surmounting all the wiles of his wife's would-be seducer, carried her off in triumph.

It is alleged that some Mohomedan members of the audience at the picture palace protested against what they regarded as a blasphemous exhibition, but no heed was paid to them.

A complaint has now been filed by some of the audience named Mahomed Hashim, a merchant, against Mr. H. Greenfield, the proprietor of the picture palace, under section 298, I. P. C., and the learned Magistrate has issued a summons to the accused to appear to answer the charge on the 15th instant. At the same time the complainant also filed an application praying the learned Magistrate to take action under section 144, C. P. C.

The Magistrate forthwith issued an injunction under that section restraining the accused from exhibiting the offending film until further orders and directing him to produce it in Court to-day.

It is stated by the complainant that the moving picture gave such offence to the Mahomedans that two or three hundred of them collected yesterday morning and were with difficulty restrained from marching upon the picture palace and levelling it to the ground. It was further stated that unless the production was immediately stopped, the local Mahomedans would probably break out into riot and bloodshed.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

CLOSE OF APPROVER'S EXAMINATION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, June 6.

Mr. Lakhpat Rai, for Balraj, continued to cross-examine the approver in the Delhi Conspiracy Case to-day.

Dina Nath said that the idea of throwing a bomb at the Viceroy during his Kapurthala visit orginated with Balmokand. Balraj was consulted by Balmokand and agreed to the scheme.

The letter, announcing to Avad Behari that this scheme had been arranged, ran:—

"The head of the merchant's department is going to Kapurthala. We are of opinion that we should take part in his reception." Avad Behari consulted his "Friend in Bengal," who gave it as his opinion that they had been so successful over the first attempt on His Excellency, that it was inadvisable to make a second.

Dina Nath was cross-examined at length about his school career and about his connection with the Gurukul party of the Arya Samaj.

Questioned about seditious literature, Dina Nath said that he burnt the copy of "Desh-ki-Rat" and the "Yoga" pamphlet, as they were, in his opinion, too *sakht* (difficult) to be kept, and might get him into trouble if discovered.

After Mr. Lakhpat Rai had concluded his cross-examination, the Court, in the absence of Charan Das's counsel, Mr. Bhanraj Shah of Lahore, asked this accused if he wished to cross-examine the approver. Charan Das declined.

Then a long argument took place with reference to the application of the defence to have the statements which Dina Nath made to the Lahore police, put on record.

Mr. S. K. Sen, a Calcutta barrister, urged the Court to have these documents produced in the interest of justice, so that the approver might be cross-examined on them.

Mr. Ross Alston replied, quoting a ruling of the Calcutta High Court in favour of the defence and another of the Allahabad High Court that the statements could not be produced. Mr. Alston said that this latter ruling was supported by one of the Punjab Chief Courts, and in the face of this latter ruling alone, the Court must reject the application. Finally, said Mr. Alston, if the Court had any doubt in the matter, he would like the defence to have the benefit of it, and the statement produced, but the defence would ask any questions on the statement at their own risk. Orders were reserved.

The Court then adjourned until Monday.

AIR-BLAST IN MYSORE MINE.

TWO KILLED AND TWELVE INJURED.

(Associated Press.)

BOWRINGPET, June 6.

An air-blast occurred in the Ribblesdale shaft of the Mysore Mine yesterday. Two coolies were killed and an Italian contractor named Geppethi Francisco and eleven coolies were injured, two of the latter are in a precarious condition.

ALLEGED MURDEROUS ASSAULT

FIREMAN DIES FROM HIS INJURIES.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, June 6.

The Kolhapur correspondent of the "Evening Dispatch" sends an account of a case of murderous assault committed by a Madrassi Native Christian on two firemen named S. Mahomed and Budapa Danapa, working on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway at Kolhapur Station.

About 1-30 p.m. on the 3rd instant the abovenamed firemen, having finished their work, handed over their engine to a lighter named Dala Krishna and went to sleep in the engine shed. Not long after a shunting jamadar named, M. Joseph, came in and seeing the firemen asleep went off to his quarter; from whence it is alleged he returned with a heavy club with which he assaulted S. Mahomed, rendering him unconscious. The other fireman, Budapa, was also assaulted on attempting to interfere, and was knocked senseless, after which Joseph threw his club away and hid himself in a third-class carriage where he was caught by a lighter named Lala and made over to the police.

The assault, it is said, was committed in revenge for a thrashing which he had received some days previously.

Both the injured men were removed to hospital where S. Mahomed died next day. The other is in a serious condition.

The accused is shortly to be charged with murder.

RANGOON PURITY WORKERS.

CHARGE OF TRESPASS FAILS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 7.

Further evidence was recorded by the District Magistrate yesterday in the case in which one Maung Tunmaung charged John Cowen, K. Saunders, S. Paynter and Dr (Miss) Kingsley, Purity workers, with trespass and assault.

The accused were examined and denied the charges.

Mr. Cowen added that evidence could be given to show that in the first instance when they entered they did so with permission. He knew that what he had done was perfectly just according to his duty towards his fellowmen. He had done his duty before God and he did not care what any man said. Their plan and policy was not to irritate but to make peace. Dr. Miss Kingsley asked: "May I enter" and she behaved herself nobly for a woman. In entering the house she did a noble act whatever might be said by some. And the others stood by her being a woman.

The Magistrate discharged all the accused without calling upon them to produce their evidence.

NO CRIMINAL TRESPASS.

RANGOON, June 7.

In discharging the accused in the criminal trespass and assault case yesterday, His Worship remarked that the accused went to the house with the police and they did not stop longer than was necessary for their purpose. They had specific information as to a woman being wrongfully confined in the house, an offence cognizable by police without a Magistrate's warrant. The method adopted by the accused might be open to criticism (if critcs have any right to criticise). It might possibly render them liable to a civil suit but in the present case and in the present admittedly unsatisfactory state of the code dealing with these establishments, they had not committed criminal trespass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 6.

Lieutenant-General Sir J. Willcocks, Commanding the Northern Army, is granted leave for two months, in India from the 27th July.

Colonel Delamain, Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters, is granted leave out of India for four months and three days.

Lieut.-Col. Younghusband, 23rd Cavalry, officiates an Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major Woolbridge, 109th Infantry, has been selected for the command of that regiment.

Brigadier-General W. F. Cockburn, Royal Garrison Artillery, is granted leave for three months and nineteen days.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Pritchard, 82nd Punjabis, is permitted to reside out of India from the 11th September, 1914.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Muscroft, Supply and Transport Corps, Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, Army Headquarters, is granted leave for six months.

Major Dallas, Supply and Transport Corps, will act for Lieutenant-Colonel Muscroft.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson and Major D. C. Young, 4th Gurkha Rifles, will succeed as Commandant and 2nd-in-Command, respectively, of the 2nd Battalion of that regiment in August next.

DEATH OF RAJA SOURINDRA MOHAN TAGORE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 6.

Raja Sir Sourindra Mohan Tagore, Doctor of Music (Philadelphia), died yesterday at Tagore Castle at the age of seventy-four. He was the greatest living authority on the Sanskrit theory of music. He was the first to teach the Hindu music through a notation devised by himself. He was created a Knight Bachelor of the United Kingdom for the advancement of the art of music.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE AT MYSORE.

STANDARDISING "KANNADA" LANGUAGE.

(Associated Press.)

MYSORE, June 5.

PROVISION OF VILLAGE SCHOOLS.

BANGALORE, June 6.

On resuming business at noon to-day, the Economic Conference disposed of the following matters, the Yuva raj being present again.

A motion from the Kolar District Committee that a special educational officer be deputed to Baroda to study the conditions of elementary education in that State was negatived by a large majority.

It was resolved in the light of yesterday's debate that an independent organisation be created for the encouragement of general literature in Kannada, and that recognition and help be asked from Government for the purpose.

The publication of an illustrated magazine in Kannada for children was decided on, the Education Department undertaking to make grants for the purpose until the publication becomes self-supporting.

A motion to transfer the control of primary education to local boards and municipalities was referred to the Education Committee.

Among other resolutions passed was the following:—

That it is desirable to provide for the normal training of not less than 600 teachers every year during the next five years, and that for this purpose the existing normal schools be strengthened and a few more normal schools be opened in suitable centres. That the Education Department be instructed to provide a village school-master for every village or group of villages where people build suitable school houses, and provide a residence for a schoolmaster.

PROMOTION OF NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

MYSORE, June 7.

After luncheon yesterday the Conference resolved by 20 votes against 16, that in the interests of the diffusion of general knowledge, newspaper circulation in villages be promoted by the Committee of Agriculture or by a sub-committee specially appointed for the purpose.

In reply to a proposal for the publication of cheap vernacular newspayers affording knowledge on technical and economic subjects, the President announced that it was intended to introduce compulsory free education from this month.

At the instance of the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, it was resolved that with a view to encourage physical culture of the people by the formation of athletic associations, Government be requested to make grants in aid based on the percentage of public subscriptions.

The Education committee's budget for the next official year was passed before the Conference adjourned to Monday.

THE RANGOON NAVJOT.

CASE AGAINST "JAME-JAMSHED."

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 7.

Before the District Magistrate of Rangoon yesterday there began the hearing of the defamation case of S. Cowasjee V. G. K. Nariman, Chief Court Gujarati Interpreter, and J. B. Murzban, proprietor of the "Jame-Jamshed" and P. J. Murzban, editor, publisher and printer of the same journal. The first accused wrote a letter which was published under the heading "Rangoon Navjote Scandal" in the "Jame-Jamshed" on April 20, 1914 and the other two accused printed and published a letter purporting to have been written by the Hon. Mr. M. Cowasjee of Rangoon.

Mr. Bagram on behalf of the first accused tendered an apology which his client promised to send to the "Jame-Jamshed" for publication. He also undertook to pay a sum of Rs. 500 to any charity to be named by the Magistrate. Mr. Lentaingne on behalf of the complainant accepted the apology and withdrew the case against Mr. Nariman who was acquitted by the Magistrate.

Mr. Murzban of Bombay, appearing for the second and third accused, submitted that as all the accused were jointly charged with the offence of defamation, the prosecution had no right, after having compounded the offence against one accused to proceed against the other two accused. Mr. Lentaingne submitted that the charge against the first accused was in reference to one article while the charge against the other accused was in regard to another article written by the editor and a letter written by the Hon. Mr. Cowasjee. There were three different articles and Mr. Nariman had nothing to do with the other two documents.

His Worship held that Mr. Murzban's objection was not valid. Mr. Murzban asked for an adjournment pending appeal to the Chief Court on the point.

The hearing was adjourned to June 26th.

DOAB BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

FIRST INSTALMENT OF THREE ANNAS

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 6.

Anent the Doab Bank now in liquidation, Mr. Umashanker, liquidator, has, under the orders of the District Judge of Amritsar, declared that the first instalment at the rate of three annas per rupee will be paid off this week to all creditors.

At a meeting of the creditors of the said bank, it was unanimously resolved that more wholetime liquidators be appointed to work in conjunction with Mr. Umashanker in the place of the liquidators removed by the Court, and the names of a pleader and a retired district judge were recommended as the most suitable persons for the posts.

THE MONSOON.

HEAVY SEAS BETWEEN BOMBAY & KARACHI.

SEVERAL SHOWERS IN BOMBAY.

During the week-end there have been several showers of rain in Bombay. The first occurred on Saturday night at about 9-30, and rain fell heavily for a few minutes, while yesterday morning early there were two falls. Yesterday was a very muggy day; the rain that fell not being sufficient to reduce the temperature at all, while it increased the humidity.

In Bombay we do not get the meteorological reports on Sundays and so cannot say how much rain fell on Saturday and Sunday, nor can we say anything about the monsoon. On Saturday it was reported that the monsoon had been checked, and had got no further than Cochin. The area of squally weather in the East Arabian Sea is still in evidence and ships arriving on Saturday reported high winds and heavy seas.

South of Bombay, right down to Cochin, the seas moderated on Friday and Saturday, but it is still rough at Colombo and the monsoon swell is being experienced at Mangalore, Calicut and Cochin. Yesterday's report from Simla states that there has been widespread rain in Rajputana and Central India but none on the west coast.

A report from Karachi states that ships going into that port report a monsoon sea all the way from Bombay and particularly from Dwarka, with high waves breaking over the decks.

Meanwhile in Bombay preparations for the rains are being made on all hands. The gharry-wallahs have got the monsoon hoods fixed, office sepoys have been provided with new umbrellas, and the shop windows are full of Mackintoshes, umbrellas and the like.

SALE OF A PONY.

EUROPEAN CHARGED AT LUCKNOW.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, June 6.

The City Magistrate is hearing the case against Mr. Dick, who was entrusted by Captain Castle with his pony Tigress for sale on commission.

Mr. Dick, it is alleged, bought the pony and sold it to Captain Laing for Rs. 1,000, giving Rs. 600 to Captain Castle as the price. The accused is alleged to have stated he had sold the mare to Mr. Jenkins, and then, on behalf of Mr. Jenkins to Captain Laing.

Mr. Jenkins, who is alleged to have made the false statement, voluntarily admitted his mistake before the Magistrate, and has been cited as a witness for the prosecution.

Mr. Dick has been charged under section 410, of the Indian Penal Code.

CHINA AND INDIAN COTTON.

REVISION OF TARIFF LIKELY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 6.

News has been received in India that the Chinese authorities are considering the question of the revision of their tariff which affects the import trade of Indian cotton goods with China.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 6.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from, 1st April to 23rd May 1914, are less by Rs. 5,40,919 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1913-14.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the construction of a siding at mile 547-13 L. on the Burma Railways to form a new junction station with the Burma Mines Railway.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the provision of a locomotive yard, with engine shed, appliances, and a coal stacking ground at Bulsar, on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the construction of a branch line of railway on the metre-gauge from Chalsa, a station on the Bengal-Dooars Railway, to Mata length of 5.31 miles, as an integral part of the Bengal-Dooars Railway. The project will be known as the Chalsa Matelli Railway.

STATE WORKED RAILWAYS.

CARRIAGES TO BE LIT UP WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 7.

The Railway Board have decided to put electric light in all carriages on State worked systems. The change will be brought about gradually.

LATE SIR DOUGLAS STRAIGHT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 6.

References were made to the death of Sir Douglas Straight in the Allahabad High Court on Friday, speeches being made by, Sir Henry Richards, Mr. Ryves, and Mr. Satya Chandra Mukerjee.

MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

DEWAN'S OPENING SPEECH.

"WAR AGAINST WASTE."

In opening the Mysore Economic Conference at Bangalore, Mr. M. Visvesvaraya, the President, in course of his speech, said:—

The reports placed before you will show that fair progress has been made in all the three branches of Conference work.

Increasing facilities are being given for developing primary and technical education. A scheme for developing female education in the State and another for the establishment of public libraries in Bangalore and Mysore are under the consideration of Government. A few lectures were delivered by recognised experts in subjects connected with the Conference work. In connection with the project for a University in Mysore, information is being collected regarding the conditions under which the smaller Universities are working in the British Colonies and foreign countries. The questions connected with education will receive increasing attention in future as Government are convinced that activities in this direction are of the highest importance from an economic point of view.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

During the year, the Department of Agriculture was reorganised and the scope of its work considerably enlarged. Questions affecting the agricultural population, such as the creation of large farms, improvement of tanks, extension of sugarcane cultivation, etc., are engaging attention and enquiries into the economic condition of the raiyat are being pursued. Rules have been sanctioned for the grant of loans for dairy farming. Two experts have been appointed, a central silk farm has been started, and a silk association formed to develop sericulture. Young students are being trained in sericulture and horticulture and arrangements are being made to distribute disease-free eggs to cultivators engaged in the silk industry. The question of educating the adult population in the rural areas in the three R's, and of spreading correct ideas of business among them, is receiving attention, with a view to enabling the cultivators to mainain farm accounts and calculate their income and losses. The cooperative movement is making satisfactory progress.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

Turning to industries and commerce you are aware that a department came into existence at the beginning of last year. Eleven pumping installations and five or six saw and other mills have been started and efforts are being made, by the grant of takavi loans and other means, to make the use of machinery popular. Instruction in weaving is given in the Government weaving factory in Bangalore and other outstations. Demonstration parties have been organised to popularise fly-shuttle weaving. The three sugarcane-crushing plants established are reported to be working successfully. Recommendations have been made by the Committee regarding the establishment of a wood distillation plant, and, at its instance, the starting of a chromo-lithographic press has been sanctioned. Experts were appointed and investigations pursued regarding the possibilities of the manufacture of tiles, porcelain, matches, paper, coir-matting, etc. A report on the Industrial Survey, prepared by the special officer appointed for the purpose, has just been issued. The Bank of Mysore, which came into operation eight months ago through the efforts of this Conference, is at present carrying on transactions to the value of over Rs. 23 lakhs.

NEED FOR ECONOMIC AWAKENING.

There can be no two opinions as to the necessity of strengthening our economic position in Mysore. The chief reason why we should do so is the poverty of our people, their low standard of living, their low level of earning and achievement, the sufferings they endure in times of draught and the risk of loss of life to which they are exposed in a severe famine. The second reason is the inordinate rise in prices and the rapidly-changing conditions of business and trade due to the growth of communications. A third reason is that large resources hitherto unutilised lie idle, which we might turn to good account for the betterment of the people.

The nationality of our people rests on a religious and fatalistic basis, not on an economic basis, as in the West. There are still people among us who believe that the golden age was in the past, the world is on the downgrade and the old-world conditions might yet be reproduced some day. The Hindu ideal of life is that this world is a preparation for the next and not a place to stay in and make ourselves comfortable. We are devoted to past ideals, although, out of necessity or from prospect of personal gain, we have partly taken to Western methods of work and business. There is a yearning for the old ideals and a half-hearted acquiescence in the new and, on the whole, the genius of the people is for standing still.

AIMLESS ACTIVITIES.

If we are to follow in the wake of other countries in the pursuit of material prosperity, we must give up aimless activities and bring our ideals into line with the standards of the West, namely, to spread education in all grades, multiply occupations and increase production and wealth. All other activities should conform themselves to the economic ideals.

Progress, if it is to be sustained, should be manysided; but, in the present state of the country, economic progress with which we are concerned demands our chief attention. It is for the representatives of the people develop other activities, and I feel persuaded that, if an organization such as I have outlined is brought into existence, every important activity and profession in the country will receive its due share of attention; there will be both co-operation and differentiation and every person engaged in any profession or business will be kept thinking, working and moving according to the best of his capacity and opportunities.

WAR AGAINST WASTE.

There is waste going on in the business life of our people in many ways—waste both of resources and of opportunities. There is waste of energy due to insufficient occupation, because agriculture gives full employment for only six or seven months in the your. There is waste due to illiteracy because ninty-four persons out of every hundred are uneducated. There is waste through ignorance of the ways of the civilised people, because we fail to utilise their accumulated asset of wisdom and experience. Waste is also going on through our imperfect acquaintance with the commonplaces of civilisation and lack of correct business ideal and business standards in daily life. Mental energy is wasted in caste disputes and village factions. Capital is wasted because money is hoarded instead of being made available for productive purposes. There is waste of health because, although leading moral lives normally, men and women grow prematurely old for want of pride of person and attention to the elementary laws of health. The largest waste of all is the lack of capacity for cooperation, the difficulty of ensuring harmony, sympathy and oneness of feeling, in matters affecting the larger interests of the State.

The work of this Conference, which is to induce people to think ahead and work ahead and economic human energy, may be described as a war against waste. Our people should realise that if they have to get on nowadays, they must give up indefinite ideals and lazy thinking and subordinate all activities and accomplishments to certain well-defined needs of materials progress. They have to take more pains over their work, toil longer hours and submit to the discipline and restraints of employment, raise standards of comfort, live longer and healthier lives, increase production and share in the world's activities and pleacures of eventful living.

"TRAFFIC IN TITLES."

HONOURS EPISODE IN THE COMMONS.

When Mr. Oliver Lorker Lampson reappealed in the House of Commons on May 19, with his Traffic in Titles Bill certain eminent person on both sides quietly slipped away, writes the Parliamentary correspondent of the "Dialy News":—

Sir Hearry Verney, whose baronetcy dates from some prehistoric period, tried to forestall the Bill on point of order, arguing that on a recent Friday the House did not wish to hear the hon. member, and that he ought not to circumvent the wishes of the House. This was ingenious, but the Speaker ruled that the wishes of the House had charged, and Mr. Locker-Lampson, thus encouraged, rose with an air of youthful modesty. "Titles," said he in a gentle voice, "are conferred on rich nobodies—"

"Ask your own Whips," interrupted Mr. Handel Booth, but, as his own Whips had fled, Mr. Locker-Lampson continued placidly—"soid like botts and shoes and potatoes."

"Nobody ever wants to be a peer," he went on, "but when a man has £30,000 a year he says that his wife—(laughter)—would like to be a lady."

"On the Front Bench there is a division of labour—the Chancellor of teh Exchequer looks after the millions and the Chief Whip looks after the millionaires—yet, I should have thought"—this reflectively—"that the successful sale of sausages would have been its own sufficient reward."

The House was uneasy at this new idea.

"MECCA OF SNOBS."

"The House of Lords—why is it not reformed? It is the Mecca of snobs—(loud Liberal cheers and much glumness among the Cecils)—the receptacle for dumping the unfortunate"—pause—"the unhappy" pause—"the vulgar"—more uneasiness.

"Privy Councillorships sit with peculiar grace on working men like Mr. Burt and Mr. Burns—(general cheers)—and how proud I should be to earn an honour honestly—how disgusted to buy one from the Chief Whip of my party."

The House applauded a graceful and witty little speech—perfect for ten minutes.

"Does the hon. member rise to oppose?" asked the Speaker.

"I do," replied the indomitable Mr. Hogge. "One thing is certain. Neither the hon. member nor I am good—neither of us is great—neither of us is rich—and no Government that can be conceived will give either of us a title." The House agreed.

"This Traffic in Titles Bill reminds me of another measure—the Bill to prevent traffic in worn-out horses—much the same principle is involved," (Much laughter).

"Yet we must preserve our nobility," (Loud cheers). "The Chancellor of the Exchequer is depriving us of our capital. We must multiply titles in order to increase the import of capital from abroad—there is no traffic. Mr. Speaker on American heirsres. Abolish titles and the drama will suffer. The stalls at our theatres and music-halls will lose their clientele. (Laughter.) The hon. member should have thought of that.

"You say that the House of Lords is the Mecca of Snobs—wel', we are all agreed as to that"—(Liberal cheers)—"but what we really want is not to do away with the sale of titles, but to screw up the conditions. A man on receiving his title should promise to support the party which gave it to him."

Sir John Rees looked conscious. When [illegible] and was questioned, challenged, and the Tories cheered ironically when Mr. Gulland gently glided up the gangway, presumbly to suggest to Mr. Hogge that a vote was unnecessary. Detected in this manœuvre, Mr. Gulland hastily returned to the front bench, amid laughter, which he enjoyed. The introduction was approved by 207 votes to 42, and Mr. Oliver Locker-Lampson was heartily welcomed when, with slow and stately mien, he advanced up the floor of the House. It was skilfully done.

Mr. George P. Brett, President of the Macmillan publishing house, has something very interesting to say about the sale of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's works. In a London despatch to the New York "Times" he is quoted as saying:—

ROWDYISM IN COMMONS.

TORIES DEFY THE SPEAKER

SITTING SUSPENDED.

MR. LAW'S REFUSAL TO INTERVENE

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The Parliamentary correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" here describes the scene, in some respects totally unprecedented, which occurred in the House of Commons on May 21, culminating in an early adjournment of the House by order of the Speaker.

The occasion was the motion for the Third Reading of the Home Rule Bill. The Prime Minister had announced that the Amending Bill would be introduced in the House of Lords. When the motion for the Third Reading was made Lord Robert Cecil moved the adjournment of the debate because the provisions of the Amending Bill were not produced.

The motion for the adjournment was defeated by 110 votes, but when Mr. J. H. Campbell rose to move the rejection of the Bill Opposition members chanted, "Adjourn, adjourn," until the Speaker intervened with the admonition that they would not hear their own leader.

Then ensued the dramatic incident of the day. The Speaker plainly asked Mr. Bonar Law whether it was with his assent and approval Opposition members were acting.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that he declined to answer such a question, and the Speaker, expressing his disappointment, suspended the sitting of the House.

Within three hours of its assembling on May 21 the House of Commons broke up amid a scene of what one would like to describe as weld disorder. Unfortunately that would be too charitable a description. Although extreme, the disorder was not at all wild, not at all impulsive, not at all the effect of a sudden explosion of anger. From beginning to end it went like clockwork. With one exception every incident in it struck one as pre-arranged, even to the admiring audience of Unionist noblemen in the Peers' Gallery doggedly waiting on through the tedium of the prelude for the foreseen and discreditable climax.

One incident, however, was entirely unexpected. At the height of the clamour, maintained with machine-like persistence by the Unionist back-benchers, the Speaker threw a bombshell straight into the midst of the complacent Unionist front-benchers. "I wish," he said in measured accents, "to ask the leader of the Opposition whether it is with his assent that the Opposition are determined not to hear the debate?" A yell of genuine fury—the first of the whole episode—broke from the Parliament-breakers. Momentarily unnerved, Mr. Bonar Law hesitated and went as pale as death. Then with an obvious effort he rose, and in a tremulous yet determined voice replied that, while he would "not presume to criticise what you, sir, consider your duty, I know mine, and it is not to answer any questions." Thus encouraged by their leader, the delighted wreckers, now as full of wrath against the Speaker as of hostility towards the Government, redoubled their destructive energies till the end crowned their work.

CLEARING THE WAY.

To begin with, the House, from the Opposition point of view, had been obstinately good-humoured. At question time the Prime Minister, replying to Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Robert Cecil, and Mr. Butcher, had indicated what course he proposed to adopt with regard to the Home Rule amending bill. It was to be introduced in the first instance in the House of Lords, but in the meanwhile its scope and object might form a subject of discussion in the debate now about to open on the third reading of the parent measure. More than once Mr. Law pressed for a preliminary statement concerning the contents of the new bill, only to be reminded that such a course would be contrary to all Parliamentary precedent. Next came two divisions—the first on the Report stage of the money resolution, the other on the question that the Home Rule Bill should be reported as having passed through Committee without amendment,—and in both, although the O'Brienites abstained from voting, the Government's majority rose to nearly ninety. With the way thus cleared for the third reading of the bill, members settled in their places to hear the speech in which Mr. J. H. M. Campbell (Sir Edward Carson's colleague in the representation of Dublin University) had been expected to move the rejection.

But Mr. Campbell sat mute, and in his place rose Lord Robert Cecil, greeted with an expectant cheer by his neighbours. One could not help observing that though Lord Robert, in moving the adjournment of the debate, was supposed to have been taken by surprise and to be facing a sudden emergency, his speech was delivered from an unusually ample manuscript. Some passages, however, were obviously impromptu—for instance, a somewhat unconsidered gibe at "the blood-and-thunder party opposite," which, as it happened, came into an incongruous collocation with a slightly veiled menace to the Government of the penalties of civil war.

WHAT THE LORDS MIGHT DO.

Strange to say, one of the objections taken by the Unionist spokesman to the course proposed by the Prime Minister was that the amending bill was not to be introduced "by a democratic Minister to a democratic House of Commons, but to that other House which Liberals are never tired of denouncing as effete and a disgrace to the Constitution"—a sentiment, it must be owned, which awoke sympathetic echoes in some Ministerialist breasts. For himself, Lord Robert could not imagine anything more deliberately insulting to the Commons than that they should be asked thus to vote on the third reading of one bill without being made aware of the contents of the other. In this, as in the speech of the seconder of the adjournment (Mr. Worthington Evans), the Prime Minister discerned fresh evidence of one characteristic delusion of the Opposition—that they are the dominant party in the State, dictating terms to a beleaguered and defeated garrison. "I beg to assure them," observed Mr. Asquith in his composed yet firm manner, "that that is not the true state of the case." As to the procedure contemplated by the Government, he urged that it was the only course that held out a prospect of a pacific arrangement. In the amending bill proposals would be embodied relating to one limited aspect of the problem which could be altered and modified to any extent by the Lords and would then come down to the Commons for a final decision.

Yet while reiterating this offer, solely, as he insisted, in the interests of peace, the Prime Minister made it plain that he still regarded the original bill as a wise, just, and statesmanlike measure. "I have not receded and never will recede one inch from that position," he emphatically asserted, kindling the quick enthusiasm of his supporters. During his earlier observations Mr. Asquith had been constantly and rudely interrupted by Lord Winterton and Mr. Remnant, neither of whom showed much respect to the remonstrances of the Speaker, though both became obsequiously silent at a whispered word from Mr. Bonar Law. Presently the whisper spread, and its message must have won approval for in his concluding sentences Mr. Asquith found himself addressing an Opposition almost uncannily hushed.

THE SIGNAL.

A moment later the secret was out. In a brief, hectoring speech, stuffed with allusions to party manœuvring, the buying and selling to votes, insults to the House of Commons—surely a master-stroke in the circumstances, and the tyranny of the Nationalist dictation, Mr. Bonar Law gave the expected signal. What, he asked, could be the value of debate under such farcical conditions? "I can see absolutely no use in taking part in the discussion," he concluded, throwing himself back into his seat with an empathic jerk. Nevertheless the discussion still went on and, what was more, Unionists like Lord Hugh Cecil, Mr. Ronald McNeil—who humorously assured a Nationalist inquirer that he did not propose to throw a book on this occasion.—Mr. Page Croft, and Mr. Amery all took part in the talk with varying degrees of vituperative energy. Perhaps the most vindictive was Mr. Amery, whose pitying characterisation of the Prime Minister as "an old gentleman who cannot make up his mind" brought him into conflict not indeed with the icily indifferent Mr. Asquith but with the justly indignant Speaker, who at last had occasion to warn this persistent offender (amid accustomed shouts of protest from Lord Winterton) that he was incurring grave risks of disciplinary action.

Meanwhile the Ministerialists, who had hitherto shown exemplary forbearance during a trying interlude, were beginning to betray impatience. An appeal to the Government from Mr. MacCallum Scott to profit by the lesson of the afternoon and withdraw their offer was followed by a still more outspoken utterance from Sir Henry Dalziel, who, while backing up the Opposition to some extent in their demand for an immediate disclosure of the contents of the amending bill, agreed with Mr. Scott that it might be better to withdraw the offer altogether. "Why," he demanded, supported by some Liberal cheers, "is an amending bill brought in at all? Who has asked for it?" As the Prime Minister had already specifically informed Mr. Ginell that it had been asked for by nobody, the question neither called for nor received any further reply.

MOCK INTERRUPTIONS AND A MOCK ORATOR.

While the division was in progress an apparently authorised rumour became current that Mr. Bonar Law's ominous reference to the uselessness of discussion was not to be construed too seriously, and as if to strengthen this reassuring report, Mr. Campbell, on returning from the Lobby, set to work with somewhat unnecessary ostentation to arrange his manuscript. At the same time, however, it was observed that Mr. Balfour had failed to return to his place, and that many other Unionists credited with oldfashioned views on questions of order had also preferred to stay away. Indeed, the figures of the division told a tale of their own. With the Government there voted 2 86, and with the Opposition only 176, showing an increase in the Ministerial majority of no less than 22—this within little more than an hour of the preceding division. After announcing the figures the Speaker again put the question that "the bill be now read a third time." For a moment or two nobody rose, and it almost seemed as if the final division was to be taken after all without further comment. To avert so disappointing an anti-climax Mr. Campbell at last advanced to the table, spread out his notes, and waited.

Possibly he went through the formality of saying "Mr. Speaker." If so, the words were not generally heard, and in any case he neither said nor attempted to say any more. Standing at the box and smiling with broad and self-satisfied triumph, he continued to hold the floor while his friends on the benches behind made a loud-voiced pretence of not wanting to hear his eloquence. So open and palpable was the farce—as open and farcical on the part of the mock orator as on the part of the mock interrupters—that few would have been surprised if Mr. Asquith had risen for the purpose of ending so flagrant an abuse by moving forthwith "that the question be now put," leaving the Speaker to decide whether he should or should not use the weapon with which he would thus have been armed. As things were, Mr. Lowther sat motionless. Minute after minute passed during which the Opposition kept up a chorussed cry of "Adjourn," sometimes so feeble that it seemed positively absurd that the figure at the box should be making no effort to raise his voice and obtain a hearing. But that, of course, was not Mr. Campbell's game. Of all the party manœuvring of which we had heard so much earlier in the sitting this conspiracy between an ex-Minister and his party to simulate a demonstration against debate was surely the most grotesque and incredible.

THE SPEAKER AND THE OPPOSITION.

At last the Speaker decided to intervene. Taking up a copy of the Rules of Procedure, he glanced through the pages of the small volume and then, amid a sudden hush, rose to his feet and launched at Mr. Bonar Law the unexpected question to which reference has already been made. An extraordinary outburst of resentment at once broke from the Opposition, followed by a still more significant demonstration after Mr. Bonar Law's defiant reply. Most of the Unionists cheered the defiance to the echo, and a few, among whom were Lord Winterton, Mr. Barnston, and Sir C. Kinloch Cooke, sprang to their feet and waved their arms over their heads with every mark of excitement. Once more the Speaker rose, casting a cold gaze on the flouters of his authority, and observed with intense severity but otherwise without visible perturbation that he had invited the leader of the Opposition to assist him in maintaining order. "And I have been disappointed," added Mr. Lowther with chilling and meaning emphasis. Impulsively Mr. Bonar Law half-rose from his seat, then thought better of it, and with compressed lips and agitated features composed himself for the sequal. "There is nothing open to me under the Standing Orders," continued the Speaker, "but to suspend the sitting of the House till to-morrow." And so saying he abruptly descended from the chair and walked out.

Here was the climax to which the plot of the day had been worked up with such obvious and mechanical precision. As the Sergeant-at-Arms, bearing the mace, struggled through the crowd of Unionist ex-Ministers at the table in a vain effort to overtake the retreating Speaker, the Opposition again sprang to their feet and acclaimed the success of their tactics, not only with cheers in honour of their own doings, but with insulting cries at Ministers. "Go on with your bill now; we have given you a holiday," "Go to the country"—those were among the more harmless of their taunts. Up in the Peeers' Gallery other well-known Unionists stood up and looked down on the scene with smiling faces, while behind them sat a great gathering of the public—silent, grave, bewildered, perhaps wondering what was to come next.

ILLNESS AND CONTRACTS.

THE CASE OF A WELL-KNOWN COMEDIAN.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

The action brought by the London Theatre of Varieties against Mr. Will Evans, the comedian, in Mr. Justice Atkin's court in the King's Bench Division was concluded on May 18, says the "Manchester Guardian." The plaintiffs sought an injunction restraining Mr. Evans from playing at the Gaiety Theatre, London, or elsewhere, in contravention with his contract with them. Mr. Evans said that he had been compelled to give up music-hall work on medical grounds, and that it was impossible for him to carry out the contract. Various witnesses, including Mr. Seymour Hicks, were called to show that music-halls were more trying, on account of the smoke and noise, than theatres the other side.

Mr. George Robey was asked if he found that the smoke from the auditorium in music-halls went on to the stage. He said that he did not notice it.

Counsel: At the Palladium did you light a cigarette on the stage to see which way the smoke went?—Yes, Mr. Masters asked me to do it. I thought it was a joke. The smoke went over the footlights.

Do you find music-hall audiences are restless?—When I find them restless I chuck it and go off. (Laughter.)

In cross-examination by Sir Frederick Low, K.C., M.P. (for the defendant), the witness admitted that he had a good deal to do in a pantomime.

It would not be excessive flattery to say that you are the pantomime?—Well, they pay me, I suppose, for that purpose, and that cheapens the other artistes. (Laughter.)

You know that Mr. Seymour Hicks said that after music-hall work he could not insure his throat?—Yes.

You have had the same experience?—Well we are getting older. (Laughter.)

Your throat is not insurable?—No.

Mr. Hastings (for the plaintiffs): Was it insured once?—Yes, and unfortunately it broke down on that occasion, and the insurance people would not tackle me again. (Laughter.)

Did they examine your throat?—Oh, yes, they had lamps down my throat. (Laughter.)

Mr. Harry Tate, asked if he found the performances in music-halls harder than in the theatres, replied: That depends upon the work you are doing.

His Lordship said he thought that must be the answer to all questions of that kind.

Further examined, Mr. Tate said he never suffered from the smoke in an auditorium in a modern music-hall. It did not come on the stage.

Mr. F. Matcham, the architect of the Coliseum, the Palladium, the Victoria Palace, and other modern buildings, said that in his opinion there was hardly any possibility of smoke going from the auditorium on to the stage in these places. Speaking generally, the ventilation was as good in the music-halls as in the theatres.

Mr. Schiller then addressed the Court for the Company, who, he said, had the greatest sympathy with Mr. Evans, and did not ask for damages against him. He however, reminded his Lordship that "hard cases made bad law," and said that it was very important that the artistes should know what these agreements really were. There was a clause which provided for the postponement of the performances in cases of illness, so that, *ipso facto*, the illness of the artiste could not possibly determine the contract.

Delivering judgment, Mr. Justice Atkin said that the defendant contended that he was now physically incapacitated from performing the terms of the contract, and after hearing the medical evidence, he was satisfied that the state of the defendant's health prevented him from performing the obligations of the contract without serious risk to his life. Under the circumstances, neither party could enforce the contract, as it had been broken without the default of either party. He, therefore, entered judgment for the defendant with costs, but granted a stay of execution.

SIMLA TOPICS.

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.

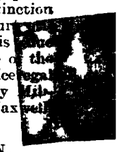
THE VICEROY AND INDIA COUNCIL REFORM.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 5.

Since my last letter we have had many pretty functions but those would hardly interest your readers in the plains. Here we live in an artificial atmosphere and some of our fine doings will not appeal to the hard-headed businessmen who habit the important cities. We have had the first play of the season, "Cassili's Engagement; A Week's Wonder." We have had the annual Horse Show for which His Highness the Maharajah of Alwar had come up specially and at which His Highness the Maharajah of Benares was one of the eager spectators. His Excellency the Viceroy was one of the judges and his award was extremely popular. We are now having the Polo and the Races. The former has considerably fallen off and it is now a second class tournament. The handicapping is making this famous fixture more unpopular every year, and it is feared that the Beresford Polo Tournament may not stand the test of time. The races too are going down and the prospectus of to-day compares very unfavourably with that of ten years ago. Owners are reluctant to come up to Simla.

The most brilliant function of the year so far has been the Viceroy's Levee. The civil and military uniforms, court dress and Indian costumes of various shades produced a splendid colour effect in the well-lighted Throne Room of Viceregal Lodge. After the Levee His Excellency invested a number of gentlemen with various decorations. Talking of the Levee reminds me that there has been no such function during the past two winters. Of course it is impossible to hold a Levee at the Circuit House at Delhi, which is now known as Viceregal Lodge, but the old Shajahan's Fort would provide splendid accommodation for a Levee or an Investiture. Let us hope Lord Hardinge will do something next cold weather. The Viceregal Court is now extremely popular and the colour bar and racial distinction find no place in Lord Hardinge's court. [illegible] quette. A word of acknowledgment is due to the gallant officer who is in charge of the Court functions and I doubt if Viceregal Lodge has ever known a more courtly Military Secretary than Colonel Frank Maxwell V. C.



THE SANITARY RESOLUTION.

Turning to official topics the publication of the Government of India's resolution on Sanitary policy is now old history. Whatever may be the differences of opinion as to the merit of this official pronouncement, there can be no doubt that Sir Harcourt Butler is genuinely anxious to push along Sanitary reform. I know from personal experience that in his policy of Sanitary progress he relies more upon the earnest cooperation of the people of this country than his European officials or the scientific experts. There is no department in the Government of India from which the people of this country can expect so much. Both in the matter of education and sanitation Sir Harcourt Butler has definitely laid down the policy of the Government of India, and it is now the duty of all provincial governments to go ahead. What with the conservatism of the Provincial Governments and the time-honoured orthodoxy of the people the evolution of a policy of this kind was no easy task for Sir Harcourt Butler. This however has been done and let us hope that the Education Department will insist upon a forward move in the Sanitary advancement of the country.

The Education Department has now to deal with the question of Local Self-Government, which I know is already engaging the attention of the Government of India. Both Lord Hardinge and Sir Harcourt Butler are anxious that the progress should be steady and on sound lines. Are the Provincial Governments equally anxious? I have my own doubts. In fact I am aware that several of the Provincial Satraps are only too keen to move slowly. I am sure they will not be allowed to have their way. As soon as the question of the future of Panchayets is settled the Education Department will be enabled to formulate their policy for the future progress and devolution of Local Self-Government in this country. Let us wait and see.

THE INDIA COUNCIL.

I cannot close this letter without a reference to the proposed reforms of the India Council. The announcement has been very unkindly received here and the official world is annoyed with Lord Crewe's methods. They are angry because Lord Crewe had not even the courtesy to consult the Government of India. I know nothing about the ethics of departmental consultation but I know for a fact that the Viceroy was consulted and some of the progressive clauses of the new Bill are in a great measure due to the efforts of Lord Hardinge. I do not know whether the new Bill will create portfolios,—if it does, it makes little difference, so long as both the Indian members are given distinct charge of departments. I know that there will be two Indian members and the Bill does not in any way restrict the number. Since the lamented death of Sir Richmond Ritchie, the permanent officials have become very powerful and Sir Thomas Holderness is now having a good time of it. He is an orthodox exponent of bureaucratic aggression and some of his views are finding eloquent expression in despatches from the India Office. It is much better that India should be governed by the views of the Secretary of State in Council than by the mandates of the permanent Under-Secretary and his staff. What is now necessary is to reorganise the Governor-General's Executive Council and distribution of portfolios.

FUTURE OF CANADA.

NATIONAL AND IMPERIAL IDEALS.

FEDERATION OR SEPARATION

There have been many columns of comment and controversy in the Canadian nowspapers over the letters in "The Times" on the supply of British periodicals and magazines to this country and the influences towards "Americanization." Much of the comment says the Toronto correspondent of the paper, is not pertinent. because the cabled extracts from the letters give no accurate idea of what was exactly said or of the spirit of the communications.

The common assumption seems to be that your Correspondent was lamenting the American immigration into Canada, and almost suggesting that measures should be taken to have such immigration excluded. The fact is that he was trying to consider conditions in Canada somewhat philosophically with the object only that the British people might understand them.

The Toronto "Star," which in a single issue devotes two columns of editorial comment to the letters, says that it may be admitted that nearly half the people of Canada do not trace their descent from the British Islands, and that their attachment to the British Empire must be based upon reason rather than upon tradition and the kind of sentiment that accompanies tradition. It declares that the first essential is Canadian unity, and that there can be no true unity with the Empire that is not based upon Canadian unity.

The way to resist Americanization (it adds) is to encourage the spirit of Canadian nationality, not to try to check it, as some unwise and timid Imperialists do. Canadians must be made to feel that Canadian citizenship is as real and as vital a thing as American citizenship. Anything that tends to convert Canada into a mere province rather than a nation undermines one of the strongest bulwarks against annexation to the United States.

EMPIRE SHOUTING.

The Winnipeg "Tribune," one of the most Radical organs in Western Canada says:—

The absolute truth is that there is too much Empire shouting. Too much generalizing has resulted in neglect of specializing. In shouting the glories of the Empire, we have too frequently overlooked the shortcomings of this particular part of the Empire. Canada's first duty is to Canada. Make Canada right. Every task undertaken and successfully carried out on behalf of Canada will make for the betterment of the Empire. Just as Englishmen, scotsmen, Irishmen, and Welshmen are loyal to the core to their respective countries making up Great Britain and Ireland, so Canadians should be taught to have a passionate love for Canada first, just as England or Scotland is first with the natives of the dear old lands.

It concludes by the assertion that Canada is practcally as Brtish as England herself, and, in the light of recent events, there is apparently more need for Empire preaching and teaching across the sea than in this country.

The London "Advertiser" (Liberal) protests that notwithstanding the large influx of Americans there is no fear that Canada will be absorbed by the United States, with which view your Correspondent heartily agrees.

The Montreal "Star" says that there is no subject upon which more superficial and sensational nonsense has been talked from time to time than upon the imaginary Americanization of Canada. It declares that our future does not depend upon our grandfathers, but upon our grandsons.

We must calculate in this country upon the coming of a time when we shall not regard ourselves as British or American, but Canadian. The statesmen who guide the Empire must make it to the advantage of Canada to stay within the Empire if they wish permanently to preserve our allegiance. That will be the deciding influence.

For our part we think this will be easy of accomplishment. We believe that it is far better to-day for Canada to be British than to be American. By being British and only by being British, do we preserve a distinctive national life, our pecular and priceless institutions, our methods of government our machinery of justice, our virile consciousness of being a separate people. We remain Canadian just as long as we remain British and no longer. To become American would be to lose our individuality, our place in the sun, everything which goes to make up the combination of qualities and traditions that we love and that we call Canadian.

MAGAZINE POSTAGE.

Discussing the postage on British periodicals, the Saskatoon "Phoenix" says that the object of Mr. Lemieux former Postmaster-General, in reducing rates was to encourage the importation of British literature into Canada, not only for the purpose of keeping the essentially British view of things predominantly before the Canadian people, but in order to preserve through literature a continuity in life for those who left the mother for the daughter country.

It declares that for the sake of £10,000 a year the Borden Government is preparing to take away this precious boon to British settlers throughout the country. It condemns the attempt of Mr. Pelletier to force the hand of the British Government, and adds:—

The action of the Government in this postal preference is but an indication of its feeling on trade preference. A party which was swept to power on a wave of popular feeling raised by appeals to loyalty and attachment to the Mother Country takes the first opportunity which presents itself to subordinate the natural sentiment of the British population to business consideration and there is no doubt, given similar opportunity that business considerations would prompt it to sweep overboard the entire British preference.

It protests as do many other papers, Liberal and Conservative, against the repeal of what they call an intellectual preference, but the general feeling is that the British Government should bear a greater proportion of the cost of carriage. As the Toronto Mail and Empire says:—

The Canadian Department pays for the ocean carriage, and distributes the periodicals and magazines in Canada for nothing. In as much as the British publisher benefit as much as the Canadian reading public, it is not unfair to demand that the British postal authorities shall bear part of the ocean charges. There is certainly nothing inimical to British publications or favourable to American magazines in this effort to obtain a fair adjustment of the expense. It is simply good business management.

LOOKING FORWARD.

In all current controversy over the type of immigrants the supply of reading matter, and the appointment of the new Governor-General there is a common recognition of the fact that Canada will become more strongly Canadian as the years pass, and that the future is not for us now to determine. This view your Correspondent does not combat. He wrote only in order that the British people might understand conditions in this country He suggests further that it is legitimate and even necessary for Imperialists at home and in the Dominions to endeavour in all legitimate ways to make the British spirit and the Canadian spirit synonymous, and to nourish Imperial feeling in the Dominions. The whole issue turns on whether or not the time will come when Canadians will turn towards separation or the federation of the Empire.

FOOD AND PREJUDICE.

THE PERIL OF UNVENTILATED PIE.

Dr. Robert Hutchison, an authority on dietetics and dyspepsia, had some interesting things to say on the food question at a conference of teachers on domestic subjects held at the Salters' Hall on May 16, under the presidency of Lady Baring. His address dealt with "Diets for Building up Healthy Bodies," and he declared that the digestion was one of the first things to suffer from civilized life. A vegetarian diet was easier to adopt by a person living an active life than a person leading a sedentary one. There was a great deal of popular prejudice to be overcome. Many people believed that the more they paid for food the better it was, and that cheap foods were of comparatively little use. That was absolutely untrue. High prices did not necessarily mean greater nourishment, and many of the cheaper foods were just as good from the point of view of nutrition as the more expensive ones. Defective degestions were often due to extravagance. The lower classes were just as extravagant in their way as the upper classes. They bought absurd things at ridiculous prices and showed great wastefulness in the use of them. French people would probably feed two families with the amount of food English people devoted to one and make better use of it. It was this extravagance in food which teachers ought to fight.

Answering questions Dr. Hutchison said a good deal of nonsense was being talked about the effects of bad teeth. The most absurd instructions were issued, and in one leaflet he had seen it was stated that every meal was to end with raw fruit to clean the teeth out, and that the children were to have a raw apple each night before they went to bed; but nothing was said about a tooth brush. Meat which was not fresh must become more dangerous when cooked in an unventilated pie, the crust of which received the volatile poisons which might be present. Whether such danger lurked equally in a boiled pudding he could not say.

Mr. C. W. Himmins, chief inspector of the L.C.C. Education Committee, in an address on "Obsolete Pages in our Text-books," said he knew of no subject on which so many bad text-books were written as hygiene.

Sir David Burnett, in the absence of the Lord Mayor, welcomed the delegates.

Lady Baring, in her presidental address, said since the last annual meeting the registration of teachers had been established. That meant that they would no longer be individual units, but a corporate body. It was one more manifestation of the great movement which was going on among women of all classes and professions all over the world to better their status.

PERSIA AND THE PROBLEM OF EVIL.

PROFESSOR BROWNE ON MANICHAENISM

Professor E. G.Browne lectured on "The Religious Influence of Persia" at the annual meeting of the Persia Society in London. Time did not allow of an exhaustive treatment, and a large part of the lecture consisted of a description of the attempted solution of the great problem of good and evil evolved and elaborated by the Persian mind and of the influences which these doctrines have had from time to time on the religious thought of the world. "Hardly anywhere," said Professor Browne, "has so much thought been devoted to the problem of the nature and origin of evil in the universe as in Persia. Almost every possible solution has been attempted by one or other school of religious or philosphical thought."

Of the four chief theories the two older ones depend on a dualistic and the two later ones on a monistic theory of the universe. The dualistic theories are the Zoroastrian and the Manichaean. According to the Manichaean conception good and evil, represented by light and darkness, were co-equal and co-eternal, but of the two evil was the most powerful and active, since it ever sought to invade and injure the good, which on its part only wanted to be left alone in peace. In the beginning these two powers were separate, like the water and air, but presently the evil, through its aggressive nature and hatred of its opposite, succeeded in invading and mixing with the good, and from this admixture resulted the world in which we live—a direct triumph, in the eyes of the Manichean, of evil. Of the two monistic theories the Mahometan bodly proclaims that God is omnipotent, while Sufi-ism represents him as all-beautiful and all-good by declaring evil to be a mere negation and not a real entity at all.

"There are times," said Professor Browne after a reference to the "unhappy and long-suffering land with which this society has to deal," "when, beholding the continued triumphs of evil over good, of force over right, of unscrupulous cunning and violence over the efforts of the children of light, some the Manichean doctrine does not best explain the Manichean doctrie does not best explain, so far as this world is concerned, the phenomena which is forced upon our notice."

PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM.

CAMBRIDGE UNION SOCIETY DEBATE.

MR. MACDONALD'S VIEWS.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., participated on May 15 in a debate of the Cambridge University Society, receiving a warm welcome from all parts of a crowded house. The interest in the visit was reflected in the demand for seating accommodation in the visions gallery, which was unusually large, says the "Manchester Guardian."

The chairman of the Labour party spoke in support of a resolution moved by Mr. H. B. Usher, of Trinity Hall in the following terms:—"That this House would welcome further Socialistic development in this country." The President of the Union, Mr. Gordon K. M. Butcher, occupied the chair. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald followed Mr. Douglas Rouquette, Sidney Sussex College, ex-president of the Union, who opposed the resolution.

Mr. Macdonald, in the course of his speech, controverted the suggestion that it was possible to force Socialism on the country. They could, he said, convert people to Socialism, and when they had majority they could move in the direction of Socialism, but a bare majority could not give it them. Nobody knew that better than a member of the House of Commons. If they were going to make a big change deep down into the structure of society and in the habits of the people, they had to get something far more than a majority, and they would have to get a quiescent minority.

A TIP TO TORY CANDIDATES.

It was said that people had improved. Who was fool enough to deny that? Why had they improved, and what system of social progress was foreshadowed by the improvement? Because the people had improved they understood Socialism better and were supporting it. He hoped he was talking to a few men who would in due course become candidates for Parliament. He would tell them what their experience would be. If they appealed as Tory candidates, the more ignorant their appeals the more successful would be their candidature. "If you are anxious to get into the House of Commons," said Mr. Macdonald, "and you are offered a real slum. constituency, rotten ignorant, degraded, vicious—be a Tory. They will vote for you. If you want to stand as a Labour candidate or Socialist, select a constituency where men are paid good wages to go church and chapel on Sundays, and are accustomed to spend a good deal of their time at their own firesides in good thinking and hard, stiff reading. The improvement of the people is one of the reasons why there is a Socialist party in this country, and the continued improvement is one of the reasons why I believe that the Socialist party is going to go on to more victories."

Replying to the defence of industrial competition, Mr. Macdonald said that the man who introduced forbidden documents in the examination room in order to assist him might survive competition, but he would not retain the respect of anybody who knew the facts. He knew some people who had survived competition—tremendously big men, but he was perfectly certain that nobody respected them, and nobody thought they were of very much value although they had survived. No system of industry had ever so successfully mixed up commercial efficiency with moral and social value as the co-operative system of Socialism.

NO SOCIALISM, NO LLOYD GEORGE BUDGET.

Mr. Macdonald declared that no Liberal or Tory could allow the land to remain on its present individualistic footing, and one party would do a little one way and the other party the other way. But they were bound to act, and they were bound to act in a Socialistic direction. "I object," he added, "because I think a great deal of harm comes from ignorant experimenters in the way they draft their legislation and the way they approach their subjects. But simply because public opinion is not sufficiently strong to enable a proper expermient to be made. Without public opinion you can never have a Socialist experiment." They were never going to raise the country's finance, he proceeded, except in accordance with Socialist suggestion; no Socialism, no Lloyd George Budget. It might be a very bad piece of Socialism, but nevertheless had there been no Socialist propaganda the Budget would never have existed at all. Conservatives would have to do exactly the same sort of thing. (Hear, hear.) This progress towards Socialism, he claimed coincided with the increased happiness of the people and the prosperity of the nations.

MONSOON SEA BETWEEN KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, June 7.

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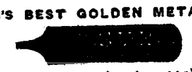
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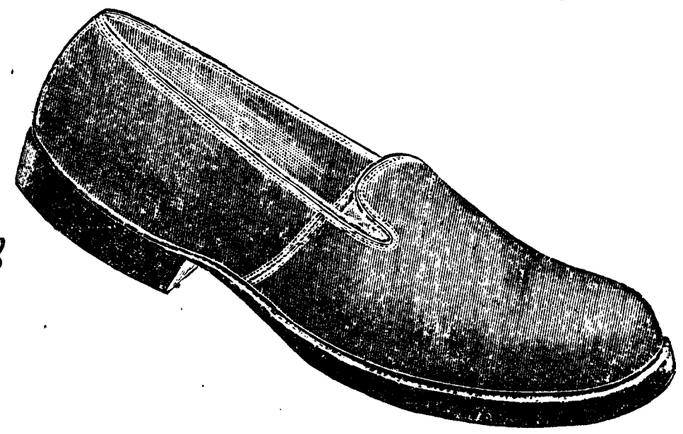
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PROBLEM OF SECOND CHAMBER.

GOVERNING PRINCIPLES.

THE DANGER OF A TORY SETTLEMENT.

It is the maxim of politicians never to do to-day what can be put off till to-morrow. In this they resemble most men who are overburdoned with affairs that constantly press for settlement says the "Manchester Guardian." But they go a step further than others in that for the most part they refuse even to give their minds to the serious discussion of the problem that can be possibly made to wait. The reasons for their attitude will be appreciated by anyone who has watched a political leader at close quarters, and has seen his eternal preoccupation with the difficulty, ever threatening to overwhelm him, of getting round the next corner.

But, however intelligible, the practice is none the less fraught with danger. In the constitutional question which became acute four years ago it was immediately necessary to vindicate the traditional rights of the House of Commons. The King's government could be carried on by no other means. It was not necessary in the same sense or degree to deal with the question of the future constitution of that Second Chamber whose subordination was effected by the Parliament Act. Yet it was always plain that the question could not long be postponed. The Preamble of the Parliament Act itself pledged its authors to undertake its solution, and, indeed, avowed the provisional character of the Act itself. By this Preamble, then, the Government stand pledged to lay before the country proposals not only for the reconstitution of the Second Chamber, but for the final delimitation of its powers, and Mr. Asquith has quite recently declared the intention of the Government to fulfil the undertaking.

A DISASTER TO BE AVOIDED.

Even apart from this pledge, there is a strong reason why Liberals should not leave the question open indefinitely. A general election cannot be deferred beyond next year, and in the changes and chances of political life a general election may bring the Unionists into power. No greater disaster could occur to democracy—this is a point on which Liberals and Labour men will cordially agree—than that the task of remodelling the Second Chamber should fall into Conservative hands. The mere repeal of the Parliament Act would be a trifle to what would follow. The real barrier to constitutional democracy would be found in a reformed House of Lords purged of backwoodsmen, denuded of the purely hereditary element, constituted by the ultra-Toryism of ex-Indian Governors, of distinguished men versed in everything but the knowledge of democracy, of peers elected by peers, and safeguarded by the principles of its composition from that last resort of the existing Constitution the unrestricted power of the Crown to create peers. Such a body might be fortified with high ability, with all the experience of men trained in autocratic rule or in official administration. It would never cut an absurd figure. It would be immune to the ridicule which could always be effective against the existing Chamber, and its constitutional position would be impregnable. This is the outcome of the long constitutional controversy which Liberals have to fear if they show hesitation and weakness in handling the question themselves. For this reason it is right, notwithstanding all the pressure of immediate difficulties, that men of democratic sympathies should open their minds to the question, and should decide what they want a Second Chamber to be, how they would constitute it, and on what principles they would constitute it, and on what principles they would determine its relation to the House of Commons.

There are, indeed, those who think it is useless to talk of constitutional reform until we have settled the question of Federalism. That blessed word has in some minds, it would seem, an almost magic power of banishing difficulties. Now it is certain that the movement towards devolution will not stop with the passage of the Home Rule Bill, and it is probable that we shall in the near future have to discuss the relations of distinct Parliaments in Ireland, Scotland, and England, and possibly Wales. But it is equally certain that this discussion must be a long-drawn-out business, the most elementary principles of which have not yet been thrashed out. To mention a single point, scarcely any publicist has as yet so much as raised the position of England itself in the scheme, and it is certain that no informed public opinion exists on the question of the position and powers of a possible English Parliament. To enter on the general question of Federalism then, is to open up a vast unknown territory through which controversy may wander for long years before any result is reached. Meanwhile the Second Chamber question is upon us, and one of the questions affecting the form which Federalism may ultimately take is whether a Conservative Second Chamber will have a determining part in framing it or whether it will be the free voice of the democracies which will speak the last word Finally, in any scheme of Federalism the question of a Second Chamber, will arise, and the question what we wish a Second Chamber to be and to do should interest Federalists, like other people. There seems, therefore, to be no valid reason for postponing the discussion of a question of profound interest to everyone of democratic sympathies, seeing that if left unanswered by their leaders it will be solved in a sense most contrary to their wishes and most fatal to their hopes of continuous and peaceful progress.

PURPOSE OF A SECOND CHAMBER.

The first question on which it is necessary to have a clear view is, What is the purpose of a Second Chamber? The answer to this question must govern every proposal for its actual constitution and functions. We may perhaps distinguish two main theories—the theory of the check and the theory of the consultative body. Each of these admits of subordinate division. The extreme theory of the check is that the real object of a Second Chamber is to form a barrier as impermeable as it is safe to make it. To act as a barrier has been the historic function of the House of Lords, and the Parliament Act recognises the tradition and seeks to reduce it to innocuous limits by its device of a time limit upon the veto. But the extreme theory of the barrier does not need discussion among those who accept democracy. Nor need we say much of those who, while accepting democracy in principle, fear that the rate of change may be too fast. The answer is in English history, whether remote or recent, and in the structure of English society, which, quite apart from any Second Chamber, opposes to democratic innovation all the forces of "Society," of the permanent Civil Service, of the Bar and the Bench. Reaction in England is more likely to need a political check than progress.

But the theory of the check may be put in more democratic form. A single Chamber which is constitutionally omnipotent might become oppressive. It might lengthen its own term of life, as was, indeed, done once by a British Parliament. It might alter the basis of the suffrage. It might be elected, like the Parliament of 1900, on a khaki issue and proceed to establish an educational law detested by many of its supporters. Arguing on these grounds, which it would be easy to develop more fully, the majority even of those who hold strongly democratic views have as a rule thought it right that there should be some other channel for the expression of public opinion some recognised organ by which, if necessary popular dissent might be expressed and enforced in case of a serious divergence of view between the House of Commons and the constituencies.

THE RADICAL VIEW.

On the other hand, the view taken by many Liberals is that the handicap to democracy as determined by the deep-rooted conditions of English society is already sufficiently severe, and that the task of reforming legislation cannot be made too simple and easy. They urge that whatever tincture of real democracy there is in our Constitution is to be found in the House of Commons, that whatever diminishes the authority of that House makes against democracy, and that as to checks and balances it is safer to trust to the sense of responsibility which the undivided authority of that House must carry with it than to any mechanical brake of the newest patent. They are therefore either single-Chamber men or exponents of that second principle which we distinguished above. Either from conviction of its value or as a concession to the two-Chamber men, they desire or accept a Second Chamber of experts and advisers, a Chamber whose powers would in practice be merely consultative, and whose real function would be that of considering bills in detail and offering upon their merits as a whole a considered opinion which it would always be possible to override. The Second Chamber on this view would be a glorified Grand Committee of the House of Commons. It would take on its shoulders much of the burdensome detail of legislation, and would be competent, in addition, to pronounce an opinion on a measure as a whole, an opinion which would be independent of that of the House of Commons, and would carry so much moral weight as the constitution and character of the Second Chamber might justify.

We may agree with this view (1) in the positive functions which it assigns to the Second Chamber, (2) in its insistence on the primacy of the House of Commons, without going on to the conclusion that the Second Chamber ought in no case to have more than a consultative voice or enjoy anything but a moral influence. Democrats, like other people, should look all the consequences of their principle in the face, and if they do so they must admit that a general election may yield a House of Commons that represents a mood or one that is dominated by some special interest, and that the majority in such a House may be no true reflex of public opinion on other issues, to say nothing of the new issues that must arise during the five years' life of a Parliament. No doubt many drawbacks and dangers might be reduced by proportional representation, but they could never be wholly dissipated. Nor ought we to be destitute of a regular method of dealing with the possibility, however remote, of unconstitutional action on the part of a single Chamber, such as the augmentation of its own powers or the restriction of the franchise without clear authority from the electorate. A Constitution resting on ancient practice understood by all could ignore these contingencies, but owing to the action of Conservatives this is what our Constitution has ceased to be. They have forced us and are forcing us further in the direction of a written Constitution, and a written Constitution must provide even for unlikely eventualities.

Our conclusion, therefore, is that while the House of Commons should be beyond doubt the predominant partner in the Constitution, and while the ordinary working function of the Second Chamber should be that of expert examination of legislative detail, this Chamber would also have to play the part not precisely of a check but rather of a fair and judicial critic, and that to play this part with effect its moral authority would have to be backed by a measure of constitutional power. How far this power should extend is a question which may better be discussed when we have considered how such a House should be composed.

FORMS OF CONSTITUTION,

ANALYSIS OF MOTIVES AND METHODS.

For the most part modern Constitutions have been established under one or another of three influences.

In the first place they have been concessions to democracy, either granted by established rulers or wrung from them by political agitation and revolution. In these the older system has instituted or maintained a Second Chamber as a barrier against the democratic influences that it admitted into the elected House. At bottom this is the history of the House of Lords in England itself. The House of Commons, at one time aristocratic and then representative of the middle classes, has gradually become effectively open to all classes of the people. The privileged classes resisted the process step by step, but were rendered less stubborn in their oppositions by the fact that they had always the House of Lords to fall back upon in the last resort.

It is the partial demolition of this last fence by the Parliament Act which has produced that change of attitude in the Conservative classes noticeable in the last two years. The supremacy of the law and Constitution no longer seems to them the Ark of the Convenant, for it is an ark which is no longer in their keeping. Consciously or unconsciously, they have begun to rely on other forces, and to look with approval on extra-constitutional and extra-legal methods of resisting change and wrecking popular government. Still they would prefer a constitutional barrier, and they will doubtless, if they regain power, endeavour to set up a more plausible Second Chamber than the existing House of Lords, to serve them in that capacity. Thus not only in its past history and present state but in the proposals for its reform which will emanate from one side in politics the English House of Lords is, and will be, typical of the Second Chambers intended as barriers to democracy.

COLONIAL CONSTITUTIONS.

The second method by which Second Chambers have come into being has been in the granting of Constitutions by the Imperial Parliament to the colonies. Here there was, as a rule, no privileged class requiring a barrier against democracy. It was a question of setting up responsible government for the first time, and our statesman had a clean slate to work upon. But at the time when colonial Parliaments were first instituted our governing classes were not strongly imbued with democratic ideas. The dominant note of the time was admiration of the British Constitution and a desire to reproduce the esentials of that Constitution wherever opportunity offered. But two Chambers were a part of the British Constitution, and accordingly the colonies must have two Chambers apiece. The analogy could not be carried through, for there was no hereditary nobility in the colonies to form a House of Lords, but there are always rich and poor, and to the motive of imitating the supreme wisdom of the United Kingdom was added that of providing a check on extreme democracy. The Second Chamber in the colonies was something less invidious than a barrier, but it was to be a check to prevent hasty and emotional decisions, and, upon the whole, to represent property, standing, and all that calls itself "respectability."

FEDERAL SYSTEMS.

A completely different motive for a Second Chamber exists under a Federal Constitution. Communities which have formed themselves into federations on a democratic basis have recognised the need of bi-cameral systems in order to carry out the federal idea. They have established one Chamber, like the House of Representatives in the United States, to represent the nation as a whole, and another, like the American Senate, to represent the separate States. Even the South African Union which is scarcely a federal system, has so far paid tribute to the separateness and equality of its four constituent parts as to give them all, provisionally at least, equal representation in the Senate, and it need hardly be said that the same course has been followed by the Australian Commonwealth. In all these cases we have two Chambers directly elected by the same pople, but it is important to observe that we have this system only where there is a clear motive for it—namely, that "the people" are treated by the Constitution in two different ways, as a single body constituting the Federal State, and as a number of bodies, each constituting the separate constituent States of the federation. We shall be in danger of misreading the teaching of democratic experience unless we recognise that in federal system a Second Chamber has a place to which there is no analogy in a unitary State like our own, and that there is a reason for constituting it by direct election which does not apply in a unitary State.

METHODS OF CONSTITUTION.

The motives which have suggested the institution of Second Chambers have naturally determined in the main the principle in accordance with which they have been constituted.

First we have the old historic barriers to democracy, of which the English hereditary House of Lords is the leading type. That House, in fact, enjoys the distinction of carrying the hereditary principle further than any other Second Chamber of the present day, since the great bulk of its members sit in virtue of birth alone, and the minority of Scottish and Irish peers are elected by other peers enjoying that privilege on the strength of birth alone. Hungary shared the distinction of possessing an ancient and hereditary Upper Chamber till a comparatively recent period, but even the Hungarian Upper House now contains a number of life peers, sitting in virtue of office or of Royal nomination. There are, however, many other Continental States in which heredity and class privilege play a large part in the constitution of the Second Chamber, the whole or a portion of that Chamber being either hereditary or representative of the hereditary landed class. A similar principle figures among some of the Conservative proposals in England, in accordance with which the existing peers would elect a proportion of their number, as the Scottish and Irish peers do at present.

But a commoner method in the constitution of modern Second Chambers is that of nomination. Thus, in Italy, which is the most conspicuous example, though not perhaps the most successful, the Senators are nominated for life by the Crown; and in several of the earlier Constitution the same principle was followed. The most important of the English Constitutions in which it survives is that of the Canadian Dominion, where senators are appointed for life by the Governor General, that is to say, in fact, by the party in power in the Lower House. Nomination also plays a part in most Conservative proposals for the reconstruction of the House of Lords, and it is sometimes favoured by men of more Liberal tendency, partly on the ground that a number of men could be secured by this method who might do the State good service but are not fit to run the racket of contested elections, and also perhaps for the more insidious reason that experience tends to show that nominated Houses are weak, destitute of moral authority; and fearful of being swamped or abolished if they push a conflict with the Lower House too far. Thus those who are opposed to a Second Chamber altogether are sometimes inclined to prefer nomination as the lesser of two evils, if a Second Chamber there must be, on the ground that they would rather have a weak Second Chamber than a strong one.

So far we have seen three methods of constituting an Upper Chamber. The first is hereditary, pure and simple. The second is a system of class representation, which differs but little from the hereditary principle. The third is that of nomination, which gives to each successive Executive Government the power of appointing life senators, to remain as a legacy after it has gone. This third method breaks with the principle of heredity, but does not accept that of democracy. If the Second Chamber is still to retain substantial powers it can have a meaning only on the principle that a check of a serious kind is required to the democratic legislation expected of the Lower House. There remain two methods which, in principle at any rate accept the democratic control of the Second Chamber. These are the methods of direct and indirect election, which it may be well to consider at some lengeth by themselves.

SUFFRAGETTE RAID ON PALACE.

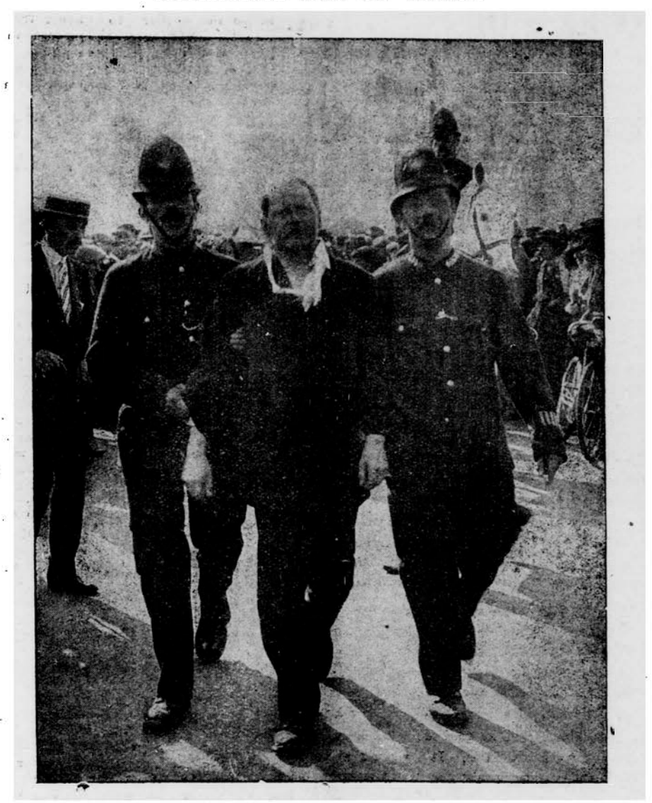

Photo by Central News.

A male sympathiser with the Suffragettes under arrest

Photo by Central News.

A Suffragette holds the railings outside Buckingham Palace, to endeavour to prevent herself being taken to the police station.

VACCINATION AND SANITATION.

QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, the other day whether he is aware that in 1911 the Municipal Corporation of Bombay made representations to the Government that revaccination should be compulsorily enforced in the City; that in consequence protests against the proposals lodged with the Corporation they decided to reconsider the matter, and have since declared that revacination shall not be compulsory but that it shall be encouraged by voluntary method; whether he is aware that the same Municipal Corporation have by a large majority rejected a proposal that primary vaccination should be made compulsory throughout British India and, as far as possible, in native and other States, as well as upon those coming from other places who have not been vaccinated; and whether he will take steps to impress upon the authorities the advantages of improving the sanitary defects of the City instead of devoting attention to vaccination and revaccination?

Mr. Charles Roberts: It is the case that the Bombay Municipal Corporation have withdrawn their request that the City of Bombay Vaccination Act should be amended so as to make revaccination between the age of seven and nine compulsory; and have decideed to rely on voluntary methods for encouraging it. As regards the third part of the question the Secretary of State has no information as to any opinion that the Corporation may have expressed against the compulsory extension of primary vaccination in parts of India beyond their jurisdiction. As regards the last part of the question he has no reason to think that the local authorities, by reason of their attention to vaccination, are indifferent to the advantage of improving the general sanitary condition of the City.

A start in connection with the goods traffic on the Indo-Ceylon Railway will be made about the beginning of next month. The rolling stock for the purpose is almost complete. Two engines of the new superheater class are presently being erected in the railway workshops, and about twenty-five wagons, specially designed to carry rice, are due from Europe shortly, while waggons for ordinary goods have already been built and are ready for use. For a short time the Manner train has been delayed in arriving at Colombo owing to the Ferry boat being late. The boats found it difficult to negotiate certain places on nearing Talaimannar owing to shallowness caused, as it afterwards turned out, by ashes being thrown into the sea from the ferry boats. These spots, it is stated, are now clear, and the trains have begun to arrive in Colombo at the correct time.

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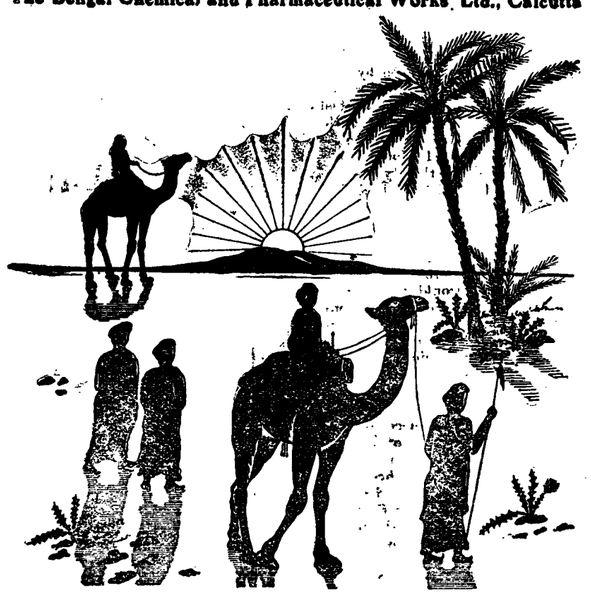

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MR. KIPLING ON ULSTER.

CORRUPTION, BRIBERY, AND ATTEMPTED MURDER!

CHARGES AGAINST MINISTERS.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling was the principal speaker at one of the platforms at a large anti-Home Rule demonstration at Tunbridge Wells on May 15, and was responsible for a speech astonishing in its virulence, even for one of his occasional political utterances, says the "Manchester Guardian."

Mr. Rudyard Kipling said that when he was a young man in India he used to report criminal cases for the newspaper that employed him. It was interesting work, because it introduced him to forgers, embezzlers, murderers, and enterprising gentlemen of that kind. Sometimes after he had reported their trial he used to visit his friends in gaol when they were doing their sentences. (Laughter.)

"I remember one man there," said Mr. Kipling, "who got off with a life sentence for murder. He was a clever, smooth-spoken chap, and he told me what he called the story of his life. It wasn't a very truthful account, but he finished with one true sentence. He said: 'Take it from me that when a chap starts crooked one thing leads to another, till he finds himself in such a position that he has to put somebody out of the way to get straight again.' Well, that exactly describes the present position of the Cabinet. They started crooked, one thing led to another, till they found themselves in such a position that they had to put someone out of the way to get straight again.'"

FOR THE SAKE OF MONEY.

Nearly all practical and constructive crime that is not done for the sake of a woman, Mr. Kipling continued, is done for the sake of money. He did not want to make wild statements about other people's characters—they could leave that to the Chancellor of the Exchequer,—but he wanted to draw attention to plain, acknowledged facts. They knew that, with few exceptions, the members of the Cabinet were not men of large private means or independent incomes. Two at least of them found it necessary to supplement their official incomes by taking part in Stock Exchange flotation, which was floated (about the time the Titanic sank) in a way that was too much even for the Stock Exchange. The public were not permitted to know how many of their colleagues took part in the ramp, but they did know that their colleagues upheld their action both in the House of Commons and out of it.

The public were justified in assuming, then, that the bulk of the Cabinet, and certainly the most notorious persons in it, were dependent largely on their official salaries plus what they made in tips. People who were dependent on their salaries took good care to make the billet that gave them their salaries as permanent as possible.

One thing naturally led to another. A good deal of crooked work on the part of the Cabinet ended in the passage of the Parliament Act, by which the Cabinet assured itself of a straight run of at least five years' salary. The Parliament Act meant that if their majority could be kept together the Cabinet stood to make over £400,000 in salaries alone during their term of office.

TAKING NO CHANCES.

The meanest sneak thief took chances against the laws of civilised society. But the House of Commons took none. The Parliament Act and the fact that no Second Chamber had been created perverted the possibility of any interference on the part of electors from outside. Payment of members prevented the possibility of any revolt on the part of members inside the House. The Cabinet were in the position of a firm of fraudulent solicitors who had got an unlimited power of attorney from a client by false pretences and could dispose of their client's estate as they pleased.

The only drawback to the situation was the Liberal majority was not big enough to make them independent of the Irish Nationalist vote. If that vote was not bought the Cabinet would lose their salaries as well as the chance of supplementing those salaries, and the private members would lose a very comfortable income. So the Irish Nationalist vote was bought by means of the Home Rule Bill.

NATIONALISTS' RECORD OF "CRIME AND HATE."

"I do not for one instant blame the Nationalists," Mr. Kipling went on. "They are what they are. (Laughter.) They are what their type of race has always been since the beginning of recorded history. They have done nothing, and so far as in them lay they have suffered nothing to be done, for the peace or the material advancement of their land. They have imposed their own ancient form of tribal administration on large tracts of Ireland, a despotism of secret societies, a government of denunciation by day and of terrorism by night.

"To do them justice they have never faltered in their hate for England. They have preached it and practised it by every means in their power; they have prayed for the success of England's enemies in every quarter of the world; they have assisted those enemies with men and with arms; they have jeered at England's defeat; they have befouled the honour of England's army, and they have mocked at England's dead.

"It was to these men, with their record of crime and hatred, that the Cabinet prepared to hand over a portion of our United Kingdom for no other reason than that they might continue in the enjoyment of their office." They knew with what devotion, with what self-sacrifice Ulster had set her house in order to avert this crime. The Cabinet found themselves in such a position that they had to put someone out of the way to get straight again. So they proposed to put Ulster out of the way. With this object they secretly prepared the largest combined expedition of both arms that has been launched since the Crimea, a force of horse, foot, field guns, howitzers, destroyers, battleships, and cruisers. If these Ulster cattle could not be sold on the hoof they should be delievered as carcases.

AN ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

"Then they made a slip. It takes nerve to organise cattle killing on a big scale. They gave the officers told off for the business their choice. They could choose whether they would first bring on a collision with, and then loose death and destruction on, the one prosperous, the one loyal, the one law-abiding province of Ireland, or whether they would face the ruin of their careers as officers of the King.

"By their choice, to their eternal honour and glory be it recorded, the army saved the Empire. (Cheers.) What has happened since? The Cabinet and the members of the House of Commons have drawn eight weeks' more salary. If the Cabinet do not go forward with the Home Rule Bill they will cease to draw any salary. Therefore, they must go forward with the Home Rule Bill.

"Do not be under any delusion. If the Cabinet think that murder will serve their turn again they will attempt that murder again, and they will go farther. In the light of their record of two months ago, we are justified in believing that if by any lie, by any falsification of fact, speech, document, or telegram, by any bribe of money, or title, or promotion, by subornation of evidence or pre-arranged provocation—if by these things the blame of causing bloodshed can be thrown upon Ulster the Cabinet will openly or secretly lend itself to that work. Civil war is inevitable unless our rulers can be brought to realise that even now they must refer these grave matters to the judgment of a free people. If they do not, all the history of our land shows there is but one end for us—destruction from within or destruction from without." (Cheers.)

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING.

Addressing an open-air Anti-Home Rule Demonstration at Tunbridge Wells.

CHARACTERISTIC G. B. S. ANECDOTE.

MR. SHAW'S FIRST APPEARANCE AMONG THE FABIANS.

The Fabian Society celebrated the thirtieth year of its existence on May 15, by dining at the Holborn Restaurant.

Mr. Bernard Shaw took the chair, and presented a copy of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" to Mr. E. R. Pease on his retirement from the office of general secretary of the Society, remarking that it would be necessary to him in retirement because he would no longer be in the position of meeting Mr. Sydney Webb every day.

Mr. Shaw in a speech said that a Fabian could not be a party man, because a party man was an incorruptible person. He believed that everything said or done by his own side was good and beautiful, and that everything done and said by the other side was thoroughly bad, and even when measures formerly advocated by his own party were taken up by his opponents, he could not be corrupted into supporting. A Fabian, on the other hand, was a man with a price. He was willing to sell his support to any party which would enact a piece of Socialist legislation. The Fabian Society had managed to get a great deal of Socialist legislation passed in this country by Liberals and by Tories by the simple process of being corrupt politicians.

Mr. Pease, in thanking the Society, said that in turning over the early minutes of the Society he discovered an entry in the minute-book in G. B. S.'s handwriting to this effect:—"May 14, 1884.—This meeting of the Fabian Society was made memorable by the first appearance of Bernard Shaw."

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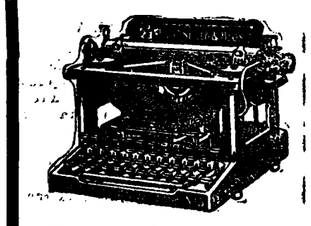

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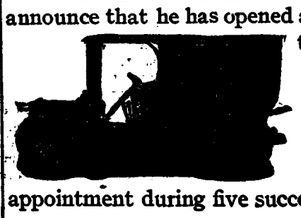

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FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 22.

Skirts are gradually growing fuller; a welcome change. They still tend to cling about the ankle, but the overskirts and flounces and basques that are now so much worn are widening out. Among the fashionable materials, after taffetas and shot silk, which will be largely worn, voile, striped and plain, and broche, takes a prominent place, particularly for morning wear; it is a becoming fabric, and lends itself well to the present fashion for flounces and draperies. White muslin has been revived, along with many other fashions dear to our grandmothers, and, should the summer be really hot, will be delightful wear. Embroidery is the chief trimming on these muslin gowns, which are finished often with plain black silk belts and ties, and are cut in very simple fashion. Sleeves are generally worn long, but on evening dresses they are again grown short, and sometimes only a band of flowers is worn across the shoulder.

A CHILD'S DAINTY COSTUME.

Although simplicity is generally preferable in children's clothes, there are sometimes occasions when a really "dressy" effect is desired; and the very pretty frock depicted in our illustration for a little girl shows something at once elaborate and tasteful. The material is one of the new floral silks patterned in colour on a white ground. The bodice is cut with the Raglan sleeve. Then the frilled fichu at the neck, the frills at the sleeves, and the tunic are all composed of closely kilted fine French hemstitched lawn, though soft white silk could be used as an alternative. The wide sash and the tiny bows on the fichu are of pale blue soft satin. The hat is of coarse white basket-straw, with a crown of the floral silk, and is trimmed with one large pale-blue silk rose from which springs an aigrette of spiky green grass.

AN ARTISTIC BLOUSE.

Soft washing satin or crepe-de-soie is the material suggested for the very artistic blouse designed in our illustration. It is cut in the Raglan style, and ornamented with tiny pleats set in the shoulder seam. A very handsome effect is produced by the embroidery which ornaments the front in a panel, and also forms a kind of yoke cap on the shoulders. This embroidery is in rich Oriental colours, and is carried out in wools and chenille. The collar and cuffs should be of silk or satin to tone with the predominant tint. If a plain white or cream blouse were desired motifs of heavy guipure might be used instead of the embroidery with very good results.

A SMART WALKING COSTUME.

In our illustration we give an attractive sketch of one of the new three-piece costumes which are now so fashionable, and which form an agreeable change from the more usual coat-and-skirt style. Fine serge is the material chosen, in the smart shade called tete-de-negre; but any other colour could be selected according to taste. The skirt itself is draped upwards at the back, thus giving a slight "bouffant" effect on the hips. The corsage is of ninon exactly matching the serge in tint, and is finished with an elaborate lingerie collar. The bolero jacket is of the serge, and is very smartly cut. The collar, cuffs, and the wide sash are all of checked taffetas, in tete-de-negre and white. The hat is of varnished straw, also in tele-de-negre, and is trimmed with velvet ribbon to match, and with a couple of large white wings.

ARROGANCE OF EARLY RISERS.

A WHOLE NEW DAY.

The relationship between early rising and crowing may form a difficult problem for the philosopher to wrestle with, but the fact of the relationship is obvious. Cocks are notoriously early risers, and, notoriously, they crow. A man, normally, does not crow, but let him rise early and he will crow throughout the day, writes a correspondent in "The Times." Nothing will content him but that every human being he is brought incontact with shall know of his achievement. The cause of his early rising—the baby, the insomnia, or whatever it may have been—is never revealed. All that we are permitted to know is that he has risen early; and the fact that he thinks himself a hero for it is sufficient evidence that it was a very unpleasant experience. Of course, he will try to disguise his sufferings. From the armoury of the witless he will draw forth a proverbial shaft and prate about the early bird catching the worm, fondly imagining the proverb to imply that virtue is its own reward, whereas anyone who has ever seen a worm knows that it is merely an instance of the punishment fitting the crime.

Early rising in a civilized man is merely a form of atavism. If one looks into the matter it will be found to be a truth that the lower people are in the scale of civilization the earlier they get up. The Londoner, for example, gets up later than his brother of Manchester; the townsman later than the countryman; the farm labourer later than naked savage. People do not get up early from any lofty motive. Early rising is essentially the concomitant of slavery and savagery—mental or physical. Some may prate of getting up early to enjoy the beauties of the dawn, but the absurdity of that contention is obvious, for every wholesome liver knows that the dawn is at its calmest and best when it comes, like the curfew, to toll the knell of passing day and to greet us on our way to rest.

A DANGEROUS EUPHEMISM.

In the ordinary way, however, the early riser is of a harmless disposition, and though we may not desire to keep him as Thoreau desired to keep a cockerel, for the sake of his song, we may at least accept his crowing as part of our training in Christian patience. However mindful of the Apostolic injunction we may be, we shall find it difficult to suffer him gladly; but suffer him we can, and should, so long as the hobby remains a mere personal foible. But when it becomes a fanaticism, so that he promotes compulsory early-rising Bills under the euphemistic description of daylight-saving Bills, he becomes not merely a nuisance, but a danger to the moral health of the community. For what is the daylight-saving proposal but a device for national statutory self-deception? Its advocates are not content to advocate their nostrum on rational lines. They will not come to me and endeavour to convert me to the belief that early-rising is not harmful to the soul, but they go to Parliament and ask it to declare that 7 o'clock in the morning shall be 8 o'clock during the summer months. In other words, they want me to pretend that I get up an hour later in summer than I do, and and as an honest man I throw back the suggestion with scorn. They may talk as they will, but they will never convince me that the fact that the Prime Meridian passes through Greenwich is without significance. Nor will they convince me that for every member of a community to habituate himself to self-deception is not a proceeding of incalculable moral danger, fraught with all manner of unknown evils.

THE ART OF LIVING.

The note of the whole day is determined for us by the state of the mind at rising. When we get out of the wrong side of the bed, as we say, things go wrong throughout the livelong day. What then could we expect of a nation that began its every day in hypocrisy? The fact is that the early-riser, or daylight saver, errs in a great company, for few there be that devote to the question of getting up the serious thought that is its plain due. Getting up is a rite full of symbolic significance, and with its due understanding and reverent observance begins the whole art of living. And it is the art of living that we are set to learn in the class-room of the world, though we are, for the most part, backward students to whom the object of our schooling is as little obvious as to the average child in the average school.

A whole new day—a new life in little—is not a gift to be regarded in the manner of a small child, who will take a clean sheet of paper and crumple it carelessly in the fingers; nor yet in the manner of the barbarian, who leaps unthinkingly from his couch at dawn, seizing the day by the throat, as it were, with violence. The mere process of getting up is, in itself, one full of joy when rightly understood and carried out, and it should be the aim of the student of the greatest of the arts to extract from it every thrill of which it is capable. That way happiness lies, for getting up, however reluctantly it be undertaken by some of us, is one of the essential things of life; and he who can gather his honey from the flowers in his path need not weary himself in travelling to see it.

THE IDEAL.

The practice of the art of getting up will vary with a man's surroundings, but the environment will not matter much; it is the art that will count. In the ideal, undoubtedly, one should wake to the music of bird-song when the light is soft, and one should lie passive, allowing the light to steal gently upon the eyes with a lingering caress. Through wide-open windows should come in the mingling scents of flowers and grasses, trees and shrubs, and of the dew-fresh earth herself. Calmly should we think of the world without and of the day before us. We should not rush into the fray like the savage or the fool, but, like knights of old, should get ourselves shriven before setting out upon our quest. No priest can shrive us as Nature can, and from her communion we can come away with none but a quiet spirit, clean because she is clean, knowing no dirt; calm because she is calm, knowing no haste.

Being so shriven, we may rise and set about the business of the day, careful to remember that business is not fussiness, and that it is the fretful fuming of the ordinary man that makes so largely for the ugliness of modern life. There are two commonly accepted ways of dealing with environment—one is to place onese'f in an environment favourable to one's purpose and the other is to mould the environment to one's desire. But there is a third way, and a more excellent way, though one not so commonly recognised, and that is to seek in the environment as it is the thing that we desire.

FORTUNE TELLERS AND SOCIETY.

THE PLEASURE OF HEARING ABOUT OURSELVES.

The soothsayer is the oldest of society sensations. Eve's serpent may be said to have played that part in the first garden; and it is still the same, says a writer in "The Times." Lovers and statesmen consult them. Their devotees are legion, and no gentleman's "variety" show is complete without one. They are the most popular form of occultism. From what "charity" bazaar, from which of those other charities that "begin at home," is the palmist absent? She or the crystal-gazer is a certain "draw." Her tent in the garden, her throne on the landing or in the boudoir, is thronged with worshippers. There she sits, the centre of attraction, till her brain reels in a dazing atmosphere of exhaustion. People *will* hear all about themselves for hours; it is ideal. If they were to dilate exclusively on themselves to others, they would be sent to Coventry. So they take it out this way covertly with a will.

She is essentially a "she," and Disraeli has well written that "Women are the priestesses of intuition." At a glance from a single page of the human book, she divines the whole. She reads us through and through, or she makes us think so, which is much the same. Hers is that sympathy, mental and temperamental—"thought-reading," if you like—that can reveal the past, and from it peep tip-toe (not too steadily) into the future. That, moreover, can alas! bring about sometimes by suggestion the fatalities she may forecast. Nothing else about her is tragic: rather much of her is funny. She is your true Futurist, and hers too is that tact of flattery which is the best detective.

THE LOVE OF MYSTERY.

So long as she restrict herself to the past and its fringes, all is pleasant and peaceful. How "simply wonderful" to be told that not long ago we experienced a great sorrow, a great passion, a great surprise, a great disappointment a great anything that makes us interesting in our own eyes. Of course we recognize the truth or our memory rakes out the nearest open approach to it. How could she have known that we had lost a dear friend of a pet dog, save perhaps from a tell-tale line about the face? Or (save from youth's possibilities) that we were so deeply in love; or (except from the law of contrasts) that he is "fair"; or (save from appearance) that a windfall had cheered us; or (except from expression) that not yet has Eugenio proposed. "Simply wonderful," of course, coincidences not to be guessed from cards or crystal, and it was not even as if she had had our horoscope to help her. But she *has* our communicative character, and if this were all, the cynic could safely mock at enthusiasm. Frankly, however, it is far from all. There is an eternal truth in the tag from *Hamlet* that there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in our philosophy. Despite science, a love of mystery still remains the most powerful motive in the world, and nothing will make us believe that we are *not* to believe. Faith is at the very core of life and joy, and strength and healing. "Clairvoyance," the power to see another clearly, harks back to the most primitive feminine instincts, to one of those supersenses that now so rarely survive. Our soothsayer is not always vague. She will tell us that we have relations in a certain remote latitude, that we are connected with definite walks of life, that we have been in precise situations. Those are not guesswork. Somehow she sees them, somehow she is *en rapport* with us and our experience.

READING THE FUTURE.

If only she would stop there, if only her inspiration would not urge her further. Above all, if only she would not insist on reading the future! For here it is that tragedy may enter. Or rather, if we would only not insist that she should do so, and thus open the door to misfortune. It is all our own fault and we are hypocrites to blame her, though her presage may create the very horrors that she would have us avoid. There are, indeed, terrible dangers in such soothsaying. I remember an instance years ago. It came out in a divorce case. A young lady, happily married, repaired out of mere idleness to a fashionable palmist. She was told that ere long she would meet with her "affinity," who was described as blessed with every natural gift! By this unknown paragon she was to beware of being attracted. What was the result? That she did the very reverse. First, without knowing it, she set herself to find the paragon, and, having found him, straight a way she eloped with him. That soothsayer unintentionally dashed all her household gods to pieces. True, the victim's will must have been feeble, but that should only have put the soothsayer on guard.

"Destiny bears us to our lot, and perhaps destiny is only our own will." All the more reason, surely, for bringing it up in the way wherein it should go. Over and over again the soothsayer has decided events. A word, a colour, a glance, the fight of a bird have altered the course of kingdoms. And this can come to pass as much by defiance of the prophecy as by heeding it. Julius Cæsar might have lived if he had not disregarded the warning about those "Ides of March"—and here the soothsayer was the mere male who, as usual, seems to have bungled the concern. Far better, if people must predict, to gild the future; optimism would be justified of her children.

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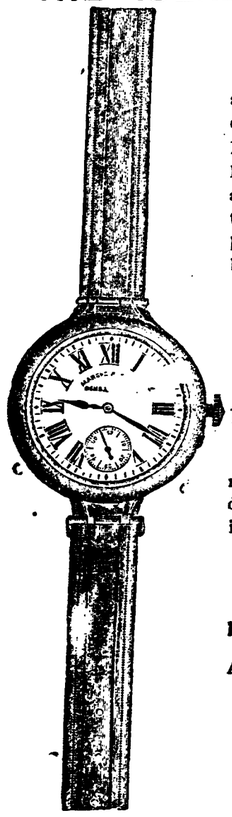

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Nickel	.. Rs.	32-0
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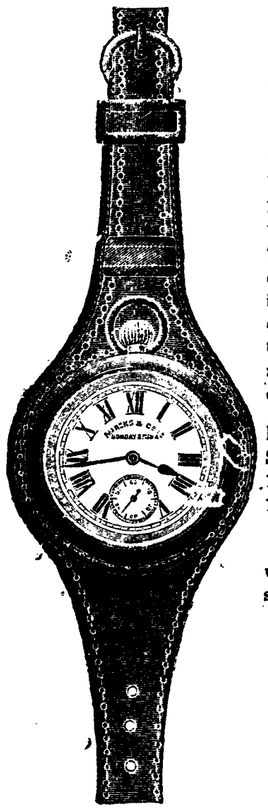

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